THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871 [VOLUME IV---NUMBER 60

Evening Edition.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871.

☞ The Treasurer of South Carolina, Parker, still refuses to have his books inspected. The Charleston News says: He is, to the best of our knowledge, the only State officer who refuses to allow his books to be examined. Three years ago he was a little better than a bagger. When elected State Treasurer he was in the depth of destitution. Now he drives fast horses in gold-mounted harness, buys fifteen-thousand-dollar diamond pins, and has the reputation of being worth a cool quarter of a million. All this in three years upon an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. These things are known, and, in connection with his recent conduct, have an ugly look. A thorough scrutiny of his accounts would have satisfied the people. They now consider that the State Treasurer justifies by his own unwarrantable behavior the worst opinion which has been formed of him.

Musical and Dramatic Sensation.

In a few weeks the dramatic season of 1871-2 will open at the principal theaters in the United States, the musical season beginning later. Mr. John Templeton has leased DeGive's Opera House for the season. Templeton himself will open the season with a fine company; and he is determined that through the winter and spring, to have a variety of miscellaneous amusements of the highest possible standard. We will not go into detail of the principal sensations in store for us, but will only say that there will be enough to satisfy the lovers of the elevated in music and the drama.

Fanny Janiuschek is a star of a high order of merit and artistic ability. She is surrounded with a well selected company of artists; and they are entirely *en rapport* one with each other. Janauschek's route embraces Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile.

Ole Bull will start on a concert tour this season. His visit to Atlanta will be about mid winter. Atlanta is to have other attractions during the season.

Georgia Matters.

From the Courier, we find that the Tax Collector of Floyd county has the total property of the county set down at $4,766,289.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel we find that the enlargement of the canal is to be decided by a vote of the people in September or October.

From the Columbus Enquirer we learn that the day last four of the principal stores in Cuthbert, Alabama, with their contents consumed by fire.

From the Columbus Times says that in that county we had seasonable showers. Rain made before the rains ceased to fall. Crops yield a fair crop. Later accounts cut off one half by the drought. Cotton is not so promising as a month ago. Rust is common to the cotton.

From the Rome Courtesy we gather the following records the death of [illegible] Talbot. From the Courier we learn that the army boil worm has appeared in Floyd county. Good rains in that section, and to play at the Cotton Exposition will be made in earnest. The worm will be worn off of a field to a half of the usual crop.

The Rome Commercial says that the colored people of Rome are preparing for a college. From the same paper we learn that E. G. Barney, of the Selma Road, has given the Baptist of Cross Plains $2,500 for the purpose of building a Church. The mail train of the Selma Road ran off the track on Friday night—no damage. J. S. Burns and Colonel Pennington, of Rome, are prospecting the route for the North and South Railroad. J. P. Ridgetree, who was published by the Typographical Union of Rome, sues every member of that Union for an aggregate of $5,000 damage for defamation of character and slander.

From the Republican, we learn that Savannah was visited on the 18th by a heavy wind and tremendous rain. The streets and cellars were flooded with water; large trees were broken in two by the force of the wind; large branches torn off and carried some distance, while signs and awnings were hurled down. The signs of the Republican and the News offices were thrown down. The damage done by water, in the shape of flooding cellars, etc., was great. The water that fell in Savannah averaged about one inch every two hours. It was regarded as the most severe storm that has ever visited the city.

The Cuthbert Appeal says that the late rains have been pretty general, although not a sufficient quantity. The same paper says Cuthbert feels the enlivening effects of having a few hundred laborers on the railroad eating rations from her market. At this time eight hundred hands draw their provisions from Cuthbert. All the unfinished sections of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad have been put under contract. Ten miles of the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad from Cuthbert south are nearly ready for the cross-ties. The iron for the road and twelve first-class engines have been purchased. The Southwestern Railroad is driving a heavy trade in the way of freights to Cuthbert. Randolph county is taking the necessary steps for holding a county Fair. The Appeal also states that the health of Cuthbert remains good. The above little city is an energetic business one, and in the Appeal, has a live paper.

☞ The concluding passages of General [illegible]'s speech present so forcibly the mission of the Democratic party, that they deserve a conspicuous place in every journal devoted to the rights and liberties of the people. We cannot commend them too highly:

In this court the Democratic party is the sword and bickler of the people. It has fought ever existing abuse, and tried to apply every appropriate remedy. Though sometime enrolled by slavery, and racked by discord by war, it has kept the faith in the pure and free government, which Jefferson, glorious apostle, taught. It represents no union, but the whole people; no [illegible] but the whole country.

It is not white man's party, or a black man's party a poor man's, or a rich man's, Christian or an infidel's party. It is the people's party. It will trample on no man, give man preference before the law. Stands for the reserved rights of the people and the States, because liberty dwells there. It is jealous of every extension of Federal power, because the path to consolidation leads on to despotism. It fights equally against privilege—Democracy [illegible] aristocracy—government by the ballot [illegible] government by the dollar and the [illegible].

It looks to the people, and seeks direction and strength from them, whence comes the [illegible] of every great reform. And it [illegible] calls on the masses of the [illegible] and Labor Reform parties—the people," who are interested least in party triumphs, and most in such measures shall give to the workingman a fair [illegible] wealth he creates, while laying only a fair share of the just burdens [illegible]—to help overthrow the Republican [illegible] of whose policies tend to [illegible] prompt and exalt capital, and [illegible] and degrade labor.

☞ As an indication of the course to be [illegible] by the army in the next Presidential [illegible], the New York World reports that in the army, made two bets in that [illegible] vanity with an ex-officer [illegible] and a civilian that General [illegible] be the next President, or, in [illegible], backing the General against [illegible] coming iron an army officer [illegible] drilled and disciplined is the [illegible] campaign.—*Republican Banner.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The Attorney General has received numerous requests for his opinion as to the effect of the 14th amendment of the Constitution upon the eligibility of persons to office. Not being able to reply officially, to these requests, he has issued a circular stating that it is not his duty to give official opinions except at the request of the President or heads of departments. He appends a copy of the amendments.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, August 20.—The steamship Liberty arrived from Baltimore for New Orleans, with her rudder-stock broken. There were no other damages.

The steamship Virgo arrived this morning. Her captain reports having experienced a terrific gale from Frying pan Shoals. He passed the steamship Rapidan twenty miles south of Frying pan all right Friday at 12 M.

On Friday and Saturday, we had a terrific gale. Our railroads are washed up, and the mails have to be brought by pole cars. We have no communication south of No. 7, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. On the Central railroad there are two washes, one near the city, and the other six miles out. No regular trains has arrived since Friday night. Many buildings have been damaged, and great damage has been done to the rice crop.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—Complete returns, except six counties, have been received. Leslie's majority 39,000; other Democratic candidates 39,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—A. S. Merritt, a prominent hotel keeper, was found dead in bed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A partial investigation was made yesterday, by Coroner Young and Dr. Marsh, in the case of Mary Kelly, who died, it is supposed, of Asiatic cholera. From the evidence the Coroner it satisfied that it was not a case of cholera as all, as the woman had been drinking to excess, and had also eaten a quantity of unripe peaches and the greater part of a watermelon. The symptoms, as described by the attending physician, were not at all like those of cholera. The Board of Health deny that any person has died of cholera in this city this season.

The domestic produce markets were more active in the leading staples, although prices have been very much unsettled, and the fluctuations are frequent at the produce exchange. There has been an advance in flours from spring wheat, while winter wheat flours have simply been firm. In wheat there has been considerable movement for export, and some large sales have been made to arrive. The market has been generally firm, although there were a few intervals of weakness, a large part of the export purchases were for the continent of Europe. Other grains fluctuated but little and the movements were not important.

The bank statement is very unfavorable and an analysis of the figures shows that the banks have made a net loss of $4,238,427, and that they now hold only $10,131,090 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

The cotton movement was small in receipts, but larger in exports. Receipts at all ports 7,630 bales against 9,454 last week, 10,472 the previous week, and 10,900 three weeks since. The total receipts since September are 3,995,954 against 2,894,223 for the corresponding period the previous year, showing an increase of 1,110,831. Exports from all ports 17,6 7 against 5,762 same week last year; total exports for expired portion of cotton year 3,135,007 against 2,194,533 same time last year. Stock at all ports 114,421 against 90,708 for the same date last year; stocks of interior towns 13,312, against 18,392 last year; stock in Liverpool 506,000, against 568,000 last year; American afloat for Great Britain 57,000, against 35,000 last year; Indian afloat for Europe 686,396, against 515,922 last year.

The weather in the South during the week is generally favorable, and the much-needed rains have come at last.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—The city voted two hundred thousand dollars for the aid of the Mississippi railroad.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 20.—Garabaldi is convalescent.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 20.—There were eight hundred and twenty-eight deaths during the week, including one of cholera.

MONDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A family of six persons were poisoned eating fish caught near a wreck. It is supposed that the fish were impregnated with copper. The swimmers are similar to poisoning from strichnine.

The ward hospital on Centre street, Newark, was burned. Loss, $80,000.

The tug boat Starbuck exploded her boiler and disappeared. Her boiler contained fifteen large patches and a seven inch crack on the inside.

The Fenians will join the proposed Italian procession if other nationalities are allowed to participate.

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—A Sergeant-major and private, of the 3d cavalry, were killed and horribly mutilated by the Apaches at Camp Verdi, Arizona.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Caldewing is elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation by 240 majority.

INDIANA.

WARSAW, August 21.—Thirteen buildings including the Baptist church, were burned. Cause, spontaneous combustion. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, August 21.—Fifty buildings were burned. Loss $150000. Cause, incendiarism.

PENNSYLVANIA

WILLIAMSPORT, August 21.—The Waverly House and thirty other buildings were burned. Loss $8,000,000.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 21.—It is feared the potato blight will almost destroy the Irish potato crop.

John Bright is much better.

Victoria is ill at Balmoral.

A Russian fleet with Grand Duke Alexis left Cronstadt yesterday for New York.

The Parliament has been prolonged to November the 7th, by the Royal Commission. The relations with foreign powers are friendly. A large is expressed for the continued tranquility in the East. The speech was mostly devoted to local affairs, and dwells satisfactorily on the treaty with Washington.

☞ Miss Tennie C. Claflin says the men will not succeed in making her shut her mouth. We do not suppose the men are silly enough to expect to do it. The only certain way to do the thing is the way Othello did it, and we would not like to [illegible] Miss Tennie.—*Register.*

☞ It is a great pity Grant refused to take possession of Hayti when it was offered him. He has thousands of office-holders who are better fit for food for the cannibals of that island than for anything else.—*Courier-Journal.*

☞ It would seem that it is the determination of Grant to pin himself and all his relations to the country with the bayonet for four years longer.—*Courier Journal.*

☞ We are now convinced that the oft repeated report that the Secretary of State is about to resign, is a mere Fish story.—*Courier-Journal.*

☞ The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "Mr. Edward First, of Covington, who has bought nearly $200,000 worth of cattle in this vicinity within the last few months, purchased on Monday about $10,000 worth of stock, paying from 4½ to 5 cents for Eastern stock."

☞ "An Illinois child," says an exchange, "was born with a full set of upper teeth." The enterprise of that child is worthy of all praise. If all children would exercise the same forethought, it would spare their mothers a great deal of anxiety and trouble. [*Courier-Journal.*

☞ It is understood that Senator Morton, who has been unwell for a long time, is going to try electricity as a remedy. We have always thought that we should be better satisfied with the condition of his health if he were struck by lightning.—*Courier Journal.*

☞ A man who was driving a cow through the streets of Wanpun, Wis., was so much flustered by a sudden bow from a lady that, in return, he made a bow to the cow and threw a stone at the lady.

☞ A giddy student having got his skull fractured was told by his doctor that the brain was visible, on which he remarked, "Do write and tell father, for he always said I had none."—*Dispatch.*

☞ When Sumner so bitterly opposed the San Domingo swindle Grant hated him. Now that he has declined the valuable medal offered him by the people of Hayti, Grant simply despises him

Atlanta Price-Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 21 3 o'clock, P. M.

Business to-day more active than usual, though quotations are unchanged. Cotton is nominally selling in warehouse at 15a15½c, and on the streets at 15½a15¾c.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 10, selling at 1 12. Silver buying 1 04; selling 1 08 Exchange on New York buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

BONDS—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent. 70a75; do. 8 per cent. 80a85. State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78a80; do. 7 per cent., 90a92; do. 7 per cent., gold, 88a90. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 58a60; do. new 54a56. State of Alabama, 5 int. 68a70; do. 8 int. 98@1 02 State of South Carolina, 6 int. 58a60, new; do 6 int. old, 68a70. Georgia Railroad stock 1 03a1 05; do. bonds 95a1 00. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 05a1 10. Atlanta and La Grange Railroad bonds 90a95; do. stock 93a98.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs, 22½; chickens, 25a35; Irish potatoes, new crop 1 00 per bushel; country butter 20c.; Tennessee, 22½a25c. per lb.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; ½ kegs $4 00; ¼ keg $2 25. Blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag 2 75; buck, 3 00.

BROOMS—Atlanta made, "Robson Brand," 2 50a5 00 per dozen.

CORN—Car-load lots 90; small lots 93a95 Wheat, red $1 55. Oats 70. Rye 1 10, in little demand. Barley—fall, 1 10.

LARD—Buckets 14½; cans, 13½; tierces 12 a13.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bicarb soda, 7a7½ per lb. Blue stone, 14. Copperas, 4a4½. Epsom salts, 6½a8. Madder, 22a25. Opium 10 50a13 00 per pound. Alum, 3a10. Borax 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40 Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20 per pound. Castor oil quarts, 5 00a6 50; pints, 3 00a3 50; per gallon, 3 00a3 25. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gallon, 1 45a1 50.

FLOUR—Superfine 5 50; extra 6 50a7 00 family 8 00a8 25; fancy 8 75a9 00.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle on foot 2a2½c. shoats on foot 5a5½c; sheep on foot 2a4c.

LIQUOR MARKET.—Whisky—rectified 1 00 a1 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a6 00; Robison County 1 50a3 50; Cognac Brandy 1 50 a3 00; St. Croix Rum 3 00a5 00; Jamaica Rum 3 00a6 00; Holland Gin 1 50a5 00 Scotch 3 50a4 00; Domestic Ports 3 00. French Brandy 4 50a12 00. Wine—South land Company's Native Sherry 15 00; White and Red 12 00; Sparkling 20 00 per case.

DRY GOODS—Aliens 11½; Sprague, 11½ Pacific 11½; Lancaster 11½; Wamsutta 8½, Amoskeag 9½; Tickings 10½a30c; Cottonade 18a35.

FACTORY GOODS—Brown shirtings, 7-8 10½; B. shirtings, 3-4, 8½, 4-4, 12½, bleached shirting, 3-4, 8½10½; bleached shirting, 7-8 12, 15½, brown drills, 12; bleached drills, 16a17 stripes 12; checks, 14; Montour osnaburgs, 14; Troup, 16; yarns, 1 35a1 40.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 6½a8; horse shoes 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburg bar, 5a6; nail rod, 10a12 band, 7a8. Nails, per keg, 10d to 6d, $4 70 8d $4 95; 6d $5 20; 4d $5 45; 3d $6 70. 10d to 12d finishing $5 15; 8d $5 70; 6d $5 95; 3d fine $8 50; cut spikes, all sizes, $5 20.

HAY—Timothy 33 00a35 00; Clover 30 00a35 00 per ton.

COW FEED—Corn Bran 1 10 per 100 lbs. Screenings 1 30 per 100 lbs. Bran 1 00 per 100 lbs. Barley meal 90 cents per bushel or 48 lbs. Stock meal 95 per bushel.

LEATHER AND HIDES—White oak sole 42 48; Hemlock, good, 23a32; damaged 25a29. French calf skins 50 00a66 00 per dozen. American calf skins 30 00a39 00; Harness leather 40a45c; upper leather 35a45c; Hunting skins (sheep) 6 00a9 00 per dozen. Green hides 6c; dry salted 15c; dry flint 16c.

GROCERIES—Corn Meal, 98a$1. Rice, 10½ tierces. Soap, 6½a10c. Candles, adamantine, 18½. Tallow 17c. Sugars A. 14½; Extra C. 14; Yellow C. 13½; Brown 10a12; Rio Coffee 18a21; Java 27. Beeswax, 28a30 Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 25. N. O. Syrup, 75a80. Molasses, barrels, 54a Pepper 25. Race Ginger, 20c. Starch 8c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches (peeled) 10c. per pound.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime 50 per bushel; Chewackla 70c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per barrel: James River 4 50a5 00 per barrel. Plaster of Paris 6 00 per barrel.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 55 60; medium sound 60a75; fine sound 75a9; extra fine 1 00a1 35.

BULK MEATS—Clear sides, 9; clear rib sides, 8½; shoulders 7.

BACON—Clear sides 10, clear rib sides 9½ shoulders 8.

Telegraphic Markets

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Cotton steady but quiet. Low middlings 16½; middlings 18 Whisky quiet and unchanged at 90, closing weak. Flour steady with fair demand—superfine $4 75; extra $5 25; family $6 50. Corn quiet but steady; mixed shelled 54. Oats active with upward tendency; prime mixed 38a38. Mess pork steady but quiet at $12 25. Bacon steady but quiet; shoulders 6; clear rib sides 7; clear sides 7½. Hams dull and lower; sugar-cured 12½a13½. Bulk meats heavy and declining; shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6 clear sides 6½. Lard neglected and nominal; city kettle rendered 8½. Wheat steady; prime red $1 16.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton quiet; uplands 18½; Orleans 19½; sales 12,000 bales Flour 10 cents higher. Wheat 1 cent higher. Corn a shade firmer. Pork steady at $13 3a13 50. Lard steady. Freights firm.

Stocks dull and heavy. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very quiet. Money 2 @6 12½. Exchange—long 8½; short 9½.

LIVERPOOL, August 21, noon.—Cotton opened steady; uplands 8½a9; Orleans 9½a9½ LATER—Cotton dull; sales 10,000 bales speculation and export 2,000.

LONDON, August 21, noon.—Consols 93½ Bonds 93½.

LATER—Paris 85¾.

PARIS, August 21.—Rentes 55f. 80c.

FOR SALE,

A FARM of 200 acres, with plenty of timber and good water. Within 3 miles of Buffalo, very choice. It is very conveniently located near the Rome and Western Railroad, five miles from Atlanta and within one mile of Bass Ferry.

Everything about the premises is in good repair.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.
aug21-d1w East Point, Ga.

SAMUEL H. RICHARDSON & CO.
BUFFALO.

Commission Merchants,

And wholesale Dealers in
BREADSTUFFS AND GRAIN, BOURBON, RYE AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Commercial and Walnut Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

McBride & Co.,
Manufacturers' Agents
FOR
FRUIT JARS,
Cheapest first-class Jars in the Market.

Victory! Eureka!

And all Standard Jars, Strictly at Manufacturers' Prices.

500 Crates
Assorted Granite, etc.,

Ware exactly suited to wants of
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
Our Own Importation,
IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGE,
contain no
High-Priced Dishes,
OR
UNSALEABLE GOODS.

Will sell for net CASH for $80 per Crate.
aug8-d1f

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other remedy, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. In digestion, or want of action in the Liver, cause Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, efficually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz:

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Hon. Joseph Brown, ex Governor of Alabama.
Gen. John B. Gordon.
R. T. Mott, of Columbus, Ga.
And among the hundreds of whom we can refer to.

Price, $1.00. By mail, postage prepaid, $1.25. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Georgia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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VIA
SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD
AND
Its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 6:30 P. M train of Western and Atlantic Railroad, arrive at Rome 10:20 P. M., making close connections with mail train of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma 10:30 A. M., and at Montgomery, via South and Nor h Alabama Railroad at 10:15 A. M.

The road has been recently equipped, and the equipment is all entirely new. Coaches not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ROME AND SELMA.

Pullman's Palace Cars

run through from Rome to Montgomery without change. Passengers for Montgomery, Selma and points be ond, arriving in Atlanta by evening trains.

AVOID A NIGHT'S DELAY

in Atlanta by taking this route.

This is the only line out of Atlanta making close and direct connections via Meridian to Jackson, Vicksburg, Monroe and other points in North Louisiana.

Purchase tickets via Kingston at General Ticket office.

☞ BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH ☜
Fare to all points as low as by any other route.

E. G. BARNEY, General Sup't.
JOHN B. PECK, Gen. Pass't Agent. may20-d1f

Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GA.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday, October, 2d, 1871, with the following

FACULTY:

Rev. JOHN M. BONNELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. COSBY W. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM C. BASS, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
C. SCHWARTZ, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Latin.
Mrs. ALICE CULLER COBB, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss JULIA O. SIMS, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LAURA A. BARKSDALE, Assistant in Literary Department, and Teacher of Calisthenics.
ALBERT N. WHITNEY, Professor of Music.
Mrs. JULIA H. WHITNEY, Assistant in Music.
Miss MARIA KINNEY, Assistant in Music.
Miss JANE KENNEDY, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. E. T. CROWE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant in Music.

TERMS PER ANNUAL SESSION.

☞ Payable Quarterly in Advance ☜

Tuition in the Regular Course	$50 00
Tuition in the Preparatory Class	37 50
Incidental fee, paid by the pupil	5 00
Board (Lights, Fuel, Washing and Lights)	125 00
Latin, Gymnastics and Class-singing without additional charge.	

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

French	$30 00
German or Spanish (private accord) [illegible] per lesson	75 00
Instruction in the less advanced classes	40 00
Use of Piano, one hour per day	12 00
Use of Melodeon, one hour per day	6 00
Vocal Music (Class Singing)	12 00
Special Vocal Lessons (private)	37 50
Instruction in Drawing	25 00
Instruction in Oil Painting	50 00

No pupils charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter, except for the week when the entrance is after the middle of the month.

For further information address the President.

aug11—d2 wtf oct 1 Secretary Faculty.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of E. Anderson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. ANDERSON,
Atlanta, July 1, 1871. E. E. MAY.

The business will be continued under the name and style of C. C. May & Co., at the old stand, No. 37 Whitehall street. We shall keep a full stock of saddles, harness and heavy hardware, and solicit the patronage of the citizens of Atlanta.

C. C. MAY & CO.

All bills due the firm of E. Anderson & Co., will be settled by the new firm. may1—d

THE MISSES LAMB

[illegible]

Boarding School for Young Ladies,
IN NEW YORK CITY, 59
[illegible]

For circulars address
[illegible]

Hotels.

McDOWELL HOUSE,
NEWNAN, GA.
W. M. REYNOLDS,
Owner and Proprietor.

TABLE always supplied with the best the market affords. Rates as cheap as anywhere in Georgia. june15—3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.
Colonel R. HOSS, Proprietor.
feb15—d3m

TIBBS HOUSE,
J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
DALTON.....GEORGIA
aug1-d1f.

1871. SIMS HOUSE, 1871.
BY P. B. HALL,
LAGRANGE.....GEORGIA
jan7—d1f

PYE HOUSE,
NEW HOTEL,
FORSYTH.....GEORGIA
ED. CALLOWAY, Clerk. W. H. WILSON, Proprietor.
oct22-d1f

SNELLING HOUSE,
GREENSBORO.....GEORGIA
Mrs. Mrs. J. A. SNELLING.
MEALS at all hours. Porters will attend the trains regularly. feb13-d1f

BARTOW HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE.....GEORGIA
J. T. GOUGER, Proprietor.
NO pains or expense spared to render guests comfortable. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Attentive waiters; clean rooms.
aug13-d1f

JOHNSON HOUSE,
BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON.
KINGSTON.....GEORGIA
june13-d1f

NATIONAL HOTEL
J. F. EAVES, Proprietor
Railroad Avenue, near the Depot.
CHATTANOOGA.....TENNESSEE
apr27—d1y

BACON HOUSE,
LEXINGTON.....GEORGIA
JOHN W. BACON, Proprietor.
A REGULAR Two-Horse Hack will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Ga. sep11-d1f

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA.....GEORGIA
HAS ample rooms for the accommodation of families. A large Verandah has just been added, together with other improvements, making it the most pleasant summer resort in the land. Hops will be given and amusements provided for.
june25-d1f FLETCHER & FREYER

CHOICE HOTEL
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.
ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLIN, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec4-1f LEON A. CAMP, Clerk.

HAMMETT HOUSE,
JONESBORO, - - - - - GEORGIA
THE the large and commodious Brick Store House, formerly owned and occupied by Thos. Burns, Esq., has been recently remodelled and refitted for a House of Entertainment, by Mr. Wm. Hammett, late of the old Dougherty House, Newnan, Ga., where he would be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public generally. The very best fare the markets afford awaits them. jan15-1f.

RAILROAD EATING HOUSE,
GRANTVILLE.....GEORGIA.
THE passing public on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, will find a very desirable and well kept HOTEL at the above place, and which cannot be surpassed in point of good living.

Mr. J. W. Trammell, the Proprietor, assisted by his excellent lady, has had an experience of over thirty years in Hotel Keeping, and they are determined to spare no pains or expense to give entire satisfaction. may22-d1f

TENNESSEE HOUSE.
Rome, Ga.
J. A STANBURY, Prop'rietor.
THE above Hotel is located within Twenty Steps of the Railroad Platform, and convenient to the business portion of town. Servants polite and attentive to their respective duties. All baggage handled free of charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.
jan29-d1f

HEARD HOUSE,
LaGrange.....Georgia
BY GEORGE C. HEARD.
THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Porters will attend at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage. feb25-d1f

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:
Single Meal.....50 cents Per Day.....$ 2 00
Per Week.....$ 9 00 Per Month.....30 00
Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
june6-d1f

CAMP HOUSE,
FORSYTH.....GEORGIA
MR. J. R. CAMP having withdrawn from the management of the PYE HOUSE, and taken charge of THE PROCTOR HOUSE, would inform his friends and former patrons in all parts of the country, and the traveling public generally, that he is prepared to give ample accommodation and satisfaction to all who may make his House their headquarters. The house has been substantially refitted and improved, and will now compare with the best.

A Stage Line to Indian Springs connects with the House and there is also a livery and sale stable attached. Travelers will find at this house a regular Old Virginia Welcome.
oct20-d1f J. R. CAMP, Proprietor.

PYE HOUSE, FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned has taken charge of the above house and takes this method of informing the traveling public, that the house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted in every department, and he is determined that his table shall be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies which the country affords. No pains or attention will be spared to render his guests comfortable, pleasant and happy while they remain with him. Competent and polite servants will attend his table, and sufficient porters will be in attendance at the arrival of each train of cars. He only asks the traveling public to give him a call to be convinced. When the cards are given, hand your checks to the PYE HOUSE porter. Adjoining the house I will have a Rotating Saloon, hot or cold, at all hours.
june24-3m WILLIAM SCARBROUGH, Proprietor.

GLOBE HOTEL,
LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,
HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.
Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,
And board as cheap as could be asked for.
The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.
Has a good livery, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.
I have also a LIVERY, Sale and Feed Stable. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.
March 6-d1f W. J. BOES, Proprietor.

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.,
On the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles from Atlanta.
THE above new and elegant Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and is now open to the public. The house is elegantly fitted up, and every arrangement for good meals which can continue to the comfort of guests.

Summer Resort

no place in the South is superior, situated as the foot of Stone Mountain, where the finest natural curiosity in the United States, with pleasant scenery, fine water, including a

MINERAL SPRING,

an analysis of which shows it to possess wonderful healing properties. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Carriages will be in attendance for those desiring to visit the Mountain twice every day and return. As a place for pleasure parties from Atlanta, and all points on the Georgia Railroad, this House offers rare inducements, as it is capable of accommodating a large number of guests, at a reasonable price for those desiring to be away from the heat and dust of the city, and still be near to business.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day $2 per week $10; per month $30 in advance. Special attention given to parties wishing to remain, and rates of children, etc.

MRS. A. S. WHITE, Proprietress.
R. T. WHITE, Manager.
may28-d1f

Southern Terra Cotta Works.
THE undersigned, who have purchased and repaired the Works of Terra Cotta ware, of the late firm of Peters and Cooper, are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Terra Cotta ware, of the best quality, at the lowest prices, and solicit orders from the trade in this and adjoining States. Address
[illegible]
Agents for Brown's Chemicals, both Superphosphate and Ammoniated, ranging from one to six hundred per cent.
Agents for Peters' Cartridges, both Sporting and Ammunition, ranging from one to six hundred per cent.
Agents for Hazard Powder Co.'s Rifle and Blasting Powder.
Agents for Bement's Celebrated Steel Plow, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, with Extra Points and Wrenches.
Agents for Bement's Celebrated Steel Plow, No. 12, without

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REFUTATION
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

J. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.

Subscribe to The Constitution.

Parties spending a part or the entire season at the various springs, or other summer resorts through the country, can have THE CONSTITUTION sent to them by addressing a line to this office.

A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

Sacramento Reporter.

This handsome California daily, official organ of the State Government, comes regularly to hand. THE CONSTITUTION is happy to place it upon the exchange list.

Oglethorpe University.

The advertisement of this institution will appear in the Atlanta journals to-morrow. Lookout for it! It is an announcement of great importance to young men needing a first class education, surrounded by the influences of the most enterprising city of the South.

The Clayton Times.

This is the name of a new weekly just issued at Jonesboro, Clayton county. It is published by J. W. Phillips, proprietor and editor, is an eight-page sheet, and is quite handsome. From an article in another column, it will be seen that the Times take prompt sides with the people against the in policy of creating dissension in the Democratic party.

The Calhoun Times.

This valuable cotemporary among our weekly exchanges, is one of some two or three journals only of our Georgia press, that seemed disposed to lecture THE CONSTITUTION for its course. But it thinks that its first impressions were perhaps unjust to the "champion Democratic Daily in Georgia" and the "once most popular organ of the true Democracy," and is glad to see that it is now "squarely out" upon the true platform. We have only to say that our cotemporary will find THE CONSTITUTION right where it always was, fearlessly defending the cause and true interests of the people of Georgia, and we have no fear but that THE CONSTITUTION and the Calhoun Times will stand together, shoulder to shoulder in the future as in the past, striking blow after blow for the harmony and success of the Democratic party. THE CONSTITUTION is moving abreast with the overwhelming majority of the press and people of Georgia.

Col. Winder P. Johnson's Letter.

This letter is receiving much favorable comment from the press. The Augusta Constitutionalist has quite a lengthy editoria upon it, from which we clip the following expression of its views:

As a matter of present policy, we most cordially indorse the views of Col. Johnson. It is a source of real congratulation that Georgia will have in her legislative councils a gentleman of such clear practical sense. He sees and appreciates the impolicy at this time of forcing our "out and out State rights platform" upon our Northern allies, who are battling at great odds against Radical corruption and usurpation which is entrenched in power and place, with the national treasury in its hands, with the national banks and national bondholders in its interest, and the land grabbers, the powerful and wealthy protectionist corporations and classes leagued together to uphold it. It is impolitic to say or do anything that may embarrass those allies by forcing them to defend or adopt or discuss issues not called for by the canvass they are making, not presented by their own constituencies and which could not be urged without weakening and distracting them in the face of the enemy.

Sudden Wealth.

A correspondent of the Central Baptist, after visiting President Grant's farm, a few miles from St. Louis, says he was received by Mr. Eldrod, who is intrusted by Grant with the superintending of property valued at not less than $300,000. The farm includes, with recent purchases, 869 acres. Referring to this statement of the Central Baptist, the Brooklyn Eagle says: "President Grant went into the army not worth a cent, and has lived quite freely ever since. His horses, equipages, etc., are the theme of admiring descriptions from correspondents not only at Washington, but at Long Branch and wherever else he takes up his temporary abode. It is therefore, quite consolatory to find that out of his not excessive salary, first as General and now as President, he is able to keep $300,000 of land and blooded stock. These boss politicians continue to live at the highest point of luxury, and on moderate salaries and yet to roll up riches."

Another one of these men is Parker, State Treasurer of South Carolina. The Charleston News says of him: "Three years ago he was little better than a beggar. Now he drives fast horses in gold mounted harness, buys fifteen thousand dollar diamond pins. All this in three years upon an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars."

The True Platform.

The following platform of principles adopted by the Texas Democracy we put in print some time since, remarking that it utterly discarded the discussions and wranglings calculated to divide and destroy the party, *not even alluding to them*, and adhering firmly to the time-honored principles of the National Democracy, it expresses the most unshaken confidence in its future, and pledges it a hearty support. We, therefore, republish the resolutions, and will keep them standing for a time, as they are platform enough for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and one upon which true men of the whole Union can stand together.

WHEREAS, It becomes necessary from time to time for the friends of constitutional government to reassert their devotion to it, and to proclaim the principles upon which it should be administered; and when its enemies attain power, to expose the usurpation to the end that the whose people may be aroused to action to protect their rights at the ballot-box; therefore,

RESOLVED, 1. That the Democracy of Texas have an abiding confidence in the devotion of the National Democratic party to correct principles of government; and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with it as an integral part thereof, in its future efforts to restore the government in its administration to the principles on which it was founded.

2. That we rely upon the honesty and capacity of the people for self-government.

3. That the Constitution, as formed by the free voice of the States, is the foundation of the power of the government.

4. That the powers of the General Government are restricted to the expressed grants of the Constitution, and all powers not granted are reserved to the States and the people hereof.

5. The regulating of suffrage and elections belongs to the respective States; any interference by the General Government, with intent to control either, is a gross usurpation of power, and the use of the military at elections to overawe the people, and prevent a fair and free expression of their political sentiments, is utterly subversive to free government, and should be resisted by all proper means, until the evil is abolished, and an honest, untrammelled ballot restored.

6. The abolition of slavery, as a result of the war, is accepted as a fixed fact, and it becomes our duty, by State legislation, to provide for the security and well-being of all classes of men, native and foreign born, white or black.

7. The immigration of the white races from all quarters of the globe should be encouraged; and there should be no unreasonable impediment or delay to citizenship and the right to vote. The Democratic party has been and will be the friend of liberal policy to the persons of foreign birth, who in good faith seek a home among us.

8. That we will yield obedience to the Constitution

Address of Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown delivered at the Lees Agricultural Convention, assembled at Rome.

Mr. President: I rise for the purpose of seconding, which I do most heartily, the resolution of thanks to Dr. Jones, for the very instructive and practical address which he has just delivered, on the culture of clovers and grasses in Greene county. It had been fully demonstrated by previous experiments and practice; that clover and almost any of the grasses grow well in all the sections above Atlanta to the Tennessee and North Carolina lines; but it was still regarded as a matter of doubt whether it could be profitably grown as low down as Greene county. The experiments of Dr. Jones, however, settle that question beyond further cavil, and it is, no doubt true, that clover and the other grasses may be profitably grown as far down as the red or clay land extends. The result of the Doctor's experiments is truly astonishing, as the yield is one of the largest I have ever heard of. On my best river bottoms in Cherokee, I had never made but little over three tons to the acre in one year—weighed when dry and ready for the market—and this I have regarded a very fine crop. Indeed, it takes our best lands, up the country, to produce that quantity.

THE MODE OF SOWING GRASSES.

I am satisfied our people are neglecting their best interests when they neglect to cultivate largely of grasses, and it takes scarcely any labor to make the grass crop, and it is the most valuable crop made on the land where produced. A word as to the mode of sowing and cultivating it. I have never, in a single instance, failed to get a good stand, when I have sowed in March, with oats. I prepare my land thoroughly, then sow the oats and plow them in, and after they are plowed in, when I would be ready to have the field, if I only intended to make an oat crop, I sow down the clover seed upon the fresh plowed land at the rate of a bushel of clear seed to six acres, and brush them in with a branch cut in the woods near by, having a heavy top, which makes a light load for two horses, running over, covering the seed and leveling the ground as our fathers formerly did their turnip patches. A bushel to six or seven acres, is more seed than is usually put upon the land, but I have found it, in the end much the cheapest to put on enough seed to be sure to get a good stand the first of the year. Some object to covering it with brush, and say it does just as well to sow it down on wheat, or even on land unprepared, and leave the seed on top of the ground. If sowed in the snow, on wheat which we seldom have here, or sowed in a very rainy time, this will do, but take one year with another, and risk the season, and it is entirely too uncertain. It is said that the brush covers part of the seed too deep, and they do not come up, and that we thereby waste seed. This may be true, but it saves the proper quantity the proper depth under the ground, and when it comes up, having some depth of earth, the root is not so easily killed by the hot sun as it is when the seed is on the top of the ground. I find, therefore, decidedly best to brush it in. Besides it leaves the ground level and in good order for mowing. The oat crop is the one to be looked to for that year, as we do not expect a crop of clover the first year. And you should not pasture the land the first year unless you do so very late, say the latter part of September or first of October.

CLOVER.

Of our culinary season, the clover will, the year it is sowed, grow a considerable high before frost if the land is good, and with it will be a good coat of crab grass and a considerable crop of weeds. Just before frost I put my two-horse mower in and cut all this down and dry it and stack it, and it makes a fine crop of hay. The stock will eat all the young clover and the crab grass and even the tops of the rag weeds, when they are cut green and dried with the hay. But not the least benefit from this course is the fine order in which your land is left for mowing in the spring. If you do not cut down the grass and weed crop in the fall, you will find in the spring, that the large dry weeds are very much in the way and it will be necessary to employ hands to gather them and pile them out of the way before you can reap your crop of clover.

THE SOIL BEST ADAPTED.

In reference to the quality of land best adapted to its growth, I state that, in my opinion, it does best upon stiff, black, rich river bottom, which needs no manure to make a good crop. If you put it on upland and expect a good crop, you must manure your land well before you sow it, and when it is once set with clover, if you cultivate it properly, you may keep it perpetually rich. If you have poor lands, and wish to enrich them with clover, you must turn over several successive crops in the green state, giving them to the land, and, if you have the patience, in this way you can soon improve it until it produce a good crop for use, and may then keep your land rich for the future. But you need not expect a heavy crop of clover on poor land, any more than you may expect a heavy crop of any other sort.

And in this connection I wish to say a few words as to the value of the clover crop as a manure. We have heard here a very interesting discussion on the subject of commercial and domestic, or barn yard manure, during which many very valuable suggestions and interesting statements have been made. My judgment, however, is that the clover is the best of all fertilizers. It enriches the land and continues to keep it rich, if you continue to alternate the clover with other crops or to run it a considerable portion of time in clover. The first two acres which I sowed in the river bottom, in Cherokee county, as an experiment, was sowed in the middle of a corn field, that it might be sure not be pastured the first year. With the clover I sowed some Heard's grass seed. For three successive years I got heavy crops of clover from the land, the clover decidedly predominating over the Heard's grass. On the fourth year, the crop was pretty equally devided between the two, and the fifth year it was about three-fourths Heard's grass. This shows that the Heard's grass will stand longer than the clover. The latter should be plowed up every third year. The Heard's grass might be continued indefinitely, were it not that briars, broom sedge and other wild growth, will spring up and compel you to cultivate two acres above referred to, turned under with a two-horse turning plow, and I afterwards sowed it, as I did the corn land around it, in wheat. The following spring, when the wheat was maturing, you could see the difference to the very row, from a very considerable distance. That where the clover had been was from 12 to 18 inches higher than that around it. The next year it was cultivated in corn, and the tenant informed me that he could shut his eyes before he come near the place, and tell, by the looseness of the ground, the moment the plow struck the part that had been in clover. The corn crop was decidedly better on the clover land than on the same quality of land around it which had been in wheat the year before. The third year, which was last summer, the field was again sowed in wheat, and I could have carried you into the edge of the wheat field, and said "two acres of this has been in clover," and asked you to point it out to me without my indicating the place, and you could have shown me to the very row where the clover had been, as the wheat on that part was decidedly taller and looked better every way. The effect of the clover, therefore, had been not only visible but very marked for three years after the crop had been turned under.

DITCHING AND DRAINAGE.

We have heard some very interesting statements here on the subject of hill-side ditching and drainage. In my opinion, the very best hill-side ditch that can be made in this climate is made of clover and grass and deep spring. If you plow your lands deep and keep your hill sides in clover and grass and use them mostly as pasturage for your stock, which will pay you better than any other crop you can put upon them, you will have no use for hill-side ditches, and the deep plowing and the clover and grass will prevent any wash.

A SHAME.

I desire to state a fact here which is really a shame to the people of Georgia. The records of the Western and Atlantic Railroad show that there was imported over the road into the State, during the six months from the first of January to the first of July, 1871, in round numbers 33,000 bales of hay. This was worth about $300,000. If the same amount should be imported for the last half year, it would be, say, 66,000 bales, or $600,000 worth. Every pound of this should be grown in Middle and Upper Georgia, and if our friends who raise cotton in the "tenth" lands should desire any hay we should certainly furnish it to them. I trust our people will wake up to this subject. Not only should we raise all our own hay, but we should raise our own stock. Where we have our lands set with grass we can do this easily and cheaply. As an illustration: I keep upon my farm neither a mule nor a horse to do the farming work, but I work three tasbeys; and I have a jack and raise mule colts. Last fall, in November, I was on my farm in Gordon county, and my manager informed me that he could sell me five mules three days after the hay-

tion land, upon a clover field where we had sowed it, for the winter, and let them run them as long as it would support them, and then give them a plenty of hay and some corn, if necessary, for the balance of the winter. The fall had been a favorable one and the clover was up a very considerable height, and thick over the ground. The winter was not wet and but one really very cold spell came—about Christmas. The result was, that there was enough clover for them to feed upon all the winter. I again visited the farm the first of March and went with Captain Finley to see my colts, and found them in good growing order, doing well, and he told me he thought that through most every during the whole winter; that they had run there upon the clover fields, and nothing else, except that they had eaten about half a cart load of my seed clover under the shelter. This was cut when it was rather dry and hard, for hay, when the seed got ripe, and they did not like it; and, indeed, they had not needed it. They are now going on two years of age, and I do not suppose they know what corn is. A mule colt on a clover farm, I find, costs me less than a bull yearling to raise.

ON THE NEGLECT OF SEED.

A word now on the subject of the seed. Until last year, I have been buying my seed each successive year from Kentucky, because I did not wish to have the trouble of cleaning the seed. Last summer I had the second crop on ten acres set apart for seed. I let it stand until the seed was ripe and had it mowed, as I would mow hay, and hauled it up and had it put under a shelter. In the spring, when I wished to mow, I had it thrown out with forks upon the hard ground near the barn, and a couple of hands took flails, such as our fathers formerly used in threshing wheat, and a few licks would beat off all the pods from a considerable bed of hay. That was thrown aside and another portion thrown down, and by continuing in the same way, I soon had the seed threshed off the entire quantity. With the seed which grew on the ten acres, I sowed about sixty acres the past spring, and got an excellent stand. It was sowed in the rough, seed, chaff, and all, from seven to ten bushels to the acre, on plowed land, sowed in oats and brushed in as I stated in the case of clean seed. The seed off ten acres, if I had purchased it from Kentucky, would have cost me about $100. I, therefore, recommend every farmer, after the first year, to save his own seed. Buy your seed and sow the first few acres; then set apart a portion of the second crop of each year for seed, and prepare it and sow it, as above stated, and you will have no difficulty about it. Your seed, therefore, after the first year, spend nothing for seed, nor need you spend any labor on the clover crop, except the simple labor of cutting and housing it. This is certainly much better under the present labor system than our old habit of breaking up our land, planting corn, and cultivating it all summer, and pulling the fodder, and then gathering the corn, hailing it up, shucking it and throwing it into the crib, and carrying it out in our arms in baskets and throwing it to our stock. Instead of all this labor, sow your hillside lands, such as you cannot well mow, turn your stock upon it in the summer, and, unless in case of drought, they will do well upon it all summer without any of your labor. Set apart some of your best land, bottom, if you have it, to mow, cut and save the crop there and you have nothing to do but to throw the hay to the stock with a little corn, and you can carry them through safely. There is, therefore, no comparison between the two crops, so far as your stock is concerned.

If you will sow a lot in clover and grass near your stables, and will plow your horses during the summer, giving them a plenty of clover hay, and allow them to run in the pasture at night, with one feed of corn each day, you may keep them in good order and work them all summer.

PASTURAGE.

This is not confined to cattle and horses. A clover field is a most excellent place for your hogs. I set apart a field for that purpose and have now from 130 to 140 hogs upon it, and they have been doing well all summer, with scarcely any corn. When the winter is very wet, the best plan is to move them off from it to prevent them from rooting up the land. They will graze on the green clover all the while, and it is an excellent food for them. The cheapest way to make meat in the country, is to have a good clover pasture for your hogs, and after you cut your small grain in the summer, turn them in for a time and pasture them there. Taking the two together you need feed them very little corn until August or September; then as soon as your corn is in roasting ear fence off a small piece at a time (for which Mr. Charles Wallace Howard's portable fence, a model of which is now before the convention, would be very convenient,) and turn them upon it, or cut it and throw it to them, stalk and all. They will eat the ear and chew the cob, the stalk and the fodder, and it is all nutricious; you will find it will start them off to thriving, growing, and fattening as fast as dry corn, and they get a great deal more out of a stalk, including the fodder, ear, etc., than they do out of a dry ear of corn. In this way they may be carried on till corn-gathering time, and then feed them a short time upon dry corn, and they are ready for the butcher.

TURNING UNDER THE CLOVER CROP.

Before I conclude, a word more in reference to turning under the clover crop. As already stated, you do not pasture it the first year, and your first crops saved the next spring after it is sowed. That year you may mow it twice, and the next year twice. The third year you should cut the first crop and save it for hay, and you should turn the second crop under with a two-horse turning plow, giving it to the soil, and either sow it in wheat that fall, which is probably best, or cultivate it in corn the next spring. It should not stand more than three years without being turned under as the fourth year's crop will not be a very good one, and the wild growth and broom sedge will become troublesome by the fourth year. I may also remark that the first crop cut in each year, which, in Cherokee, Georgia, is ready for the mower about the last of May, is much the best for hay. The second crop will make your horses slobber, though the hay is very good for cattle. The proper time to mow the crop is when it is in full bloom and a few of the blooms, here and there, of the earliest, are beginning to fade preparatory to the ripening of the seed. The old theory was to let it stand until a third or a half of the blooms were fading, but this is not best as the stalk becomes rather hard and the hay is not good. If cut in full bloom, when only a few of the earliest blossoms are changing color, your hay will be more nutricious and better.

But I have already detained you too long Mr. President, my object was not to make a speech, as I do not care to do that, further than to offer a few practical suggestions—the result of my own experience. If by any effort that I can make, or you, or this convention we can wake up our people to the great importance of this subject, we will not have labored in vain. I thank you and the convention for the attentive hearing you have given me.

Another "Center Shot"—The Athens Banner Speaks.

[From the Athens Banner.

The Banner is one of the papers that has not deemed it wise to attempt to forestall or control public opinion at the North, where BATTLE IS TO BE DECIDED.

We have entered time and again *the protest*, which is almost universally shared by the white people of the South, *against the principles of centralism embraced in the 14th and 15th amendments*, as well as the *mode* by which they are declared adopted. But appreciating the powerless condition of the South, and relying alone upon the people of the North for relief from these further encroachments of Federal power we expressed, and now reiterate our abiding conviction, that it is the true policy of the South to acquiesce in the policy adopted by the Democracy of the North in reference to these amendments. We

DO NOT AGREE

with the Courier-Journal, in wishing to accept these amendments and "build on them," nor do we agree with those who declare, that if accepted, there will be no longer any living issues with the Radicals. The questions of the tariff, the iniquitous revenue system, internal improvements, and the contingent waste of the public domain in corrupt land grants and monopolies; the wastefulness and imbecility of the administration, are all

VERY LIVE ISSUES,

on which the Democracy have a consistent record, and can make a vigorous fight.

We shall never cease to deplore the acrimonious character of the recent discussion among Southern Democrats, and we shall patiently bear any imputations of timidity in which those who are as rash as they are pleased to indulge toward their fellows who do not enter a Quixotic tilt against obnoxious clauses, when there are real issues in the field, about which every honest citizen should rally, and for whose discomfiture the National Democracy must stand shoulder to shoulder.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Thomas W. Conway signing himself State Superintendent of Public Education of Louisiana, publishes a long letter to the President, wherein, after alluding lengthily to his services to the Republican party as an excuse for his boldness, proceeds to narrate that on his way from New Orleans, the bearer of the dispatches from Casey, Packard, and others, to the President, read the dispatches to the passengers. Conway impeaches the truthfulness of Casey, Packard, Sewell and the rest. He concludes as follows: "No act of your administration will give more satisfaction to the men who voted for you and made you President, than would the removal of the officials who have perpetrated the outrage inquisition, and that nothing short of their displacement will save the Republican party from defeat in the coming campaign."

Sherman departs North for five weeks.

The Delaware and Albany have been turned over to the Health Commissioners at New York for quarantine use. They will be anchored in the lower bay for the reception of people coming from cholera infected regions.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A special from Long Branch says that at about 9 this morning, Dr. H. T. Helmbold attempted suicide. He borrowed a double barrel shot gun, hired a carriage with a colored driver, and started out on Ocean Avenue towards Sea Bright to shoot meadow larks. Below Arlington House, he got out of the carriage, placed the gun under his chin and fired; being a small man the effort to pull the trigger caused his hand to move and his face only was injured. In desperation he repeated the experiment with the same result. The driver rushed to him and caught him fainting and bleeding in his arms and carried him to the Arcade Hotel, from whence he was taken home.

About fifty suits have been commenced against the Staten Island Ferry Company for damages on account of the Westfield explosion.

Helmbold telegraphs that while out guaning this morning his gun accidentally went off. He is not injured.

A. T. Stewart is recovering from a dangerous illness.

SARATOGA, August 21.—The races have been postponed on account of threatening weather.

WEST VIRGINIA.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 21.—Among the late arrivals here are Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, M. D. Coose and Hon. John Goode, of Virginia; Gens. W. W. Gary and Jas. Cannon, of South Carolina; and Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 21.—Twenty millions of five per cent bonds have taken an advance over the regular opening. Syndicate bonds active at 1/2@1/4 premium.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, August 21.—A dispatch from Algiers announces the arrival of a large number of French troops.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Wm. D. Burtis, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, was arrested, charged with having in his possession, with the guilty knowledge, a stolen bond with altered indorsement. He was bailed.

Hembold denies an attempt at suicide. He was blowing out one barrel when the other was accidentally discharged, wounding him in the face slightly.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 21.—In the Assembly today, a stormy discussion was aroused by irreligious expressions used by some of the Deputies in their speeches.

At the distribution of prizes in the school at Lyons, M. Jules Simon, who was present, made a speech, in which he declared he should ever uphold the principles of morality.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, August 21.—A new Ministry has been formed, with Hequemanburg as President.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 21.—The carpenters of this city struck for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in their wages, and a reduction of a day's labor to nine hours and a half.

From the Clayton Times.

Cease Strife and Work in Harmony.

The next Presidential election will be an eventful one—one in which the fate, not only of the South, but that of the entire Republic, is involved, as well as the question of free government, and it behooves the advocates of white supremacy to ally themselves with that party at the North which is endeavoring to restore the government to something approximating its former purity, and to abide the decisions of that party in regard to the tactics to be adopted in the coming contest at the polls. Of course, the leading Democrats at the North, from their stand-point, are in a better position to take in and comprehend at a glance, the situation as it really is, than are those of the South. Therefore, we think, if the Democratic press and politicians of the South would cease their fulminations against each other, and work together in harmony, until the time of action, and then fall into ranks with their friends at the North, they would be doing much better service than they are at present, by stirring up strife in the ranks of the party. Incalculable evil to the country can only result from useless discussions in regard to minor issues, which appear insignificant, when contrasted with the general issues involved in the next Presidential election. Our position, then, in short, is for harmony, brotherly love, and a charitable tolerance of differences in opinion.

From the Cuthbert Appeal.

Radicalism Sick.

For the country's sake, let this wild-goose chasing within our own lines be stopped; and let every muzzle point directly toward the already weak and divided lines of Radicalism.

The Radical party is already sick, and staggering beneath the weight of its own corruption. Public opinion is already preparing its grave in oblivion. There is but one remedy for its malady; and that

REMEDY IS THE DIVISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Give it this in the next campaign, and the hot blood of fanaticism will again course through its now shrivelled veins—giving it new life, and energy, and victory over the right. Then another simoom will sweep over our land, leaving the temple of liberty buried like the monuments of ancient Thebes, only to be exhumed by the sweat, blood and toil of future generations.

From the Sumter Republican.

Sensible.

Young men who loaf around town and complain that they can find nothing to do, had better apply to the farmers of the country for work. They are in need of hands to pull fodder and gather in the corn, when that is through it will be time to commence picking cotton, which will give you work for some time, ending in the winter season, and then you can find employment in wood-cutting and wagoning. This is a first-rate opening for men of will and muscle, and we invite them to try it. A little money is better than none.

☞ Two young ladies in Hartford were shopping and left a parcel in a dry goods store. It was called for the next day when they were told it was not left there. Thinking it lost beyond recovery, the looser proposed to buy another, when "no and behold!" the parcel was found among those of the merchant, with a new mark on it. The merchant blushed and rubbed his nose in confusion, and the lady took away her parcel unquestioned. The funniest thing about it all was nobody could tell how the parcel got into the drawer!—*Intr.*

American Wonders.

The largest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over two thousand acres.

The largest public park in the world is in Chicago.

The largest [illegible] in the world is in [illegible].

The largest [illegible] in the world is in [illegible].

The largest [illegible] in the world is in [illegible].

The largest [illegible] in the world is in [illegible].

A [illegible] in the world is in [illegible].

The Cause of Cholera.

Hassall's theory that Asiatic cholera is caused and diffused by animal matter is again receiving attention. A correspondent of the New York Herald reports that in 1849 and 1850, during the ravages of the cholera in the West Indies, he found, on examining microscopically the water of the localities where the disease existed, that is was impregnated with animalcule foreign to the place, which disappeared simultaneously with the disease. These animalcule would die when placed in contact with camphor, which seemed to be to them a deadly poison. If he is correct, the best preventive of the disease would be to boil all water for drinking purposes, and to keep it tightly covered after boiling. The judicious use of a few drops of spirits of camphor daily would also be advisable. But we expect to see this theory combatted, as it has been heretofore.—*Index.*

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton steady and firm with light offerings; uplands 18½; sales 1,866 bales.

Flour—Southern a shade firmer; common to fair extra $5 50@6 75; good to choice $6 80@7. Whisky 94. Wheat active; winter red and Western $1 42@1 47. Corn a shade firmer at 67@67½. Rice firm at 8½@9. Pork firmer at $13 43@13 50. Lard steady. Turpentine firm at $1 25@1 50. Rosin quiet. Freights firm.

Money—ample supply. Sterling 8½@8¾. Gold 12⅛@12¼. Governments quiet. 62s 14½. States dull. Virginias a little stronger. Tennessees 75; new 70½. Virginias 63; new 72. Tennessees 65; new 60. Levees 70. 8s 83. Alabamas $1 00; 5s 69. Georgias 83; 7s 91. North Carolinas 45; new 26. South Carolinas 70; new 67½.

LATER.—Sixes of 87s rather heavy; 520s of 62 sold off at a quarter. The issues of January and July about steady. 81s 19; 62s 14@; 4s 14; 5s 14; new 13½; 67s 13½; 8s 14½; 40s 15½.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Cotton quiet, middlings 18½; net receipts 85 bales; gross 85; exports to Great Britain 150; sales 50; stock 510.

Flour heavy and weak; Howard street superfine 4¼@5. Wheat active; choice white 55@60. Corn scarce and firm; white 67@77, yellow 68@70. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 94.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16½@17½; net receipts 850 bales; gross 1,090; exports coastwise 1,223; sales 500; stock 31,299.

Flour drooping at $4 75; double $5 37½; treble $6 12½@6 50. Corn firm; mixed 67@70; white 70. Oats 50. Hay easier; choice $34. Bran dull at $1 55@1 77½. Pork extremely dull at $13 50. Bacon dull and nominal at 7a7½@8¾. Lard dull; kegs 11½. Whisky dull at 90@$1. Coffee inactive at 14½@16. All others unchanged.

Sterling 22½. Sight ¼@¾ premium. Gold 12½.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Pork $13 50 asked. Lard dull at 8¾. Bacon steady; shoulders 6; clear sides 7¼. Whisky 90.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Provisions—trifling business. Whisky 90.

CHARLESTON, August 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 17; net receipts 67 bales; exports coastwise 7; sales 5; stock 2,900.

AUGUSTA, August 21.—Cotton—middlings 16½; net receipts 36 bales.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 17¼.

MOBILE, August 21.—Cotton nominal; receipts 101 bales; exports coastwise 173; sales 50; stock 3,294.

GALVESTON, August 21.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 15½; net receipts 327 bales; sales 150.

SAVANNAH, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17a17½. net receipts 72 bales; exports coastwise 373; stock 3,458.

BOSTON, August 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 19½; net receipts 125; gross 505; sales 200; stock 7,000.

WILMINGTON, August 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 17½; stock 509 bales.

LONDON, August 21, evening.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 93¾.

PARIS, August 21.—Rentes 56f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, evening, August 21.—Cotton easier; uplands 8⅞; Orleans 9½.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to have a position as House-keeper or Nurse, with a good family at Atlanta. For particulars address the Atlanta Constitution. aug22—d3t

Echols & Wilson,

WILL MAIL their large and handsomely illustrated

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST,

Postage prepaid to applicants.
aug22—dim

AUCTION THIS DAY, 9 O'CLOCK.

AT the Live Auction House, No. 9 DeGive's Opera House, T. C. MAYSON, Proprietor; J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

15 French and American 8-day and 30-hour Clocks; 150 feet 5 and 6 inch Leather Belting, nearly new; lot Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention aug22—d1t

BUY

YOUR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY,

Grass Seeds and Garden Seeds,

AT ECHOLS & WILSON'S.

WE deal with manufacturers and producers—pay Cash, sell for Cash—and cannot be undersold. Call on ECHOLS & WILSON.
aug22—dim

The Livest, Best, Cheapest.

THE RURAL SOUTHERNER.

A LARGE Twenty-four page Agricultural and Family Monthly. Edited by SAM'L A. ECHOLS.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Address ECHOLS & WILSON,
aug22—dim Publishers.

Turnip seed,

FRESH AND GENUINE.

ALL Varieties at

ECHOLS & WILSON,
aug22—dim Broad Street (by the Bridge.)

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

THE whole or half interest in an established and profitable business, to a person with from $3,000 to 7,000 cash capital, this offers a splendid chance for investment.

Address Box 194, Post Office. aug22—d3t

Real Estate and Furniture at Auction This Day.

FRANK QUEEN, Auctioneer. Large sale of Furniture at 9 o'clock to-day. Five Tenement, two room, good rent-paying House, located on the corner of Thurmond and Bayne streets, near Davis' Brick Yard. Will be sold at 5 o'clock, on the premises. Terms easy. Conveyances from my office at 4½ o'clock.

A. K. SEAGO.

Office corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. aug21—d3t

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court House door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in October next, within the legal hours of sale, a bond for titles made by Edwin Payne, deceased, to Mrs. Amanda M. Parks, deceased, to the following described property and the interest of the said Amanda M. Parks, deceased therein, to-wit: One city lot in Atlanta, commencing at the northeast corner of Mr. ——'s lot on Marietta street, and running north along said street sixty-six feet; thence west to right of way of Western and Atlantic Railroad, one hundred and fifty-three feet; thence south along said line sixty-six feet, and thence east one hundred and fifty-three feet to beginning corner, containing half an acre, more or less, and being a part of land lot No. seventy-nine (79) of the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton, county. Sold as the property of said Amanda M. Parks, deceased, for distribution. Terms cash. August 21, 1871.

WM. C. ASHER, Administrator.
de bonis non will annexed.
aug22—w3td—Printer's fee $10.

NOTICE.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY,
Chambers, August 21st, 1871.

IT is ordered that there be collected by Samuel R. Moyers, Tax Collector, from all persons or firms in Fulton county, Georgia, liable to pay taxes to the State, 50 per cent. upon the State Tax to pay bonds and coupons falling due the present year; 25 per cent. for Jury purposes; 25 per cent. for Jail purposes; 25 per cent. for Bridge purposes; 25 per cent. for Pauper purposes; and 25 per cent. for general County purposes; making in all 150 per cent. on the State Tax for 1871. And it is further ordered that the said Collector give bond in the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, with security to be approved by this Court, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The State Tax is 40 cents on the $100; the County Tax is 60 cents on the $100; total $1 00.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court.

This August 21st, 1871.

JOHN T. GLENN,
Clerk Court Ordinary.

New Advertisements.

Buy the Telegraph Feed Cutter.

IT is the most durable and and simplest in the market. For sale in Georgia, only by

aug22—dim ECHOLS & WILSON.

The Vibrator Churn,

One of the most Ingenius Inventions of the Age.

FROM this date we have the exclusive agency for the sale of this Churn in Georgia.

We invite an inspection of the Vibrator Churn.

ECHOLS & WILSON,
aug22—dim Broad street, (by the Bridge.)

MUSIC.

DR. F. A. WURM, the well known Professor of Music, and his son, A. F. WURM, are prepared to give lessons in Music, both

Vocal and Instrumental,

Piano, Organ, Harp, Guitar, Violin, etc., etc.

Also, to furnish Music on all occasions by their own Band—both BRASS AND ORCHESTRAL.

Music arranged for Bands at moderate terms.

All orders left at the Post-office, care Messrs. Beerman & Kuhrt, or at the store of these gentlemen on Whitehall street, will meet with prompt attention.
aug22—d1aw1m

Kirkwood Academy.

CHAS. M. NEAL.....PRINCIPAL.

THE first session of this School will commence on the 12th September. It is offered to the public as a Select School, where boys may be trained under the best social and moral influences. The course of instruction is preparatory to the different Colleges in the State.

For further information apply to Board of Trustees, at Kirkwood. aug22—d2w

Hammett House.

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is second to none in the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
aug22— jan15—d1f

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order passed by the Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in October next, before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, between the legal hours of sale, one city lot on the corner of Mills and Venable streets, 60 feet square; also, one city lot on Venable street, 100 feet square, adjoining the above lot; also, one city lot fronting fifty feet on Mills street and extending back same width 300 feet, bounded on the east by lot owned by J. J. Blackman's lot, and on the west by Mrs E. J. Anderson's lot, and are portions of original land lot No. 79. Sold as the property of Edwin Payne, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash. This August 21, 1871.

C. M. PAYNE, Executor.
aug23—w40d Printer's fee $10

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

WE respectfully ask leave to notify our old friends and the trade generally, that we have commenced receiving our Stock of Goods, and shall be prepared to offer them for inspection by the 5th of September next, an entirely new and attractive assortment of Dry Goods,

STRICTLY AT WHOLESALE.

Our goods are bought expressly for this section, and will embrace all the

Newest Designs,

adapted exclusively to this market.

We will be prepared to offer

Equal Facilities to the Trad

with any House in our line of business.

We cordially invite an inspection of our stock upon your next visit.

CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.

Individual Partners:
J. R. BOYLSTON,
A. Z. DEMAREST,
HENRY BOYLSTON, Jr.
aug22—toes&thurs

Buy the Rust Proof Oat

FOR SEED.

200 BUSHELS FOR SALE BY

ECHOLS & WILSON,
Broad Street (by the Bridge.)
aug22—dim Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, Henry County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, August 18, 1871.

VIOLET JACKSON, widow of Wiley Jackson, has applied to me for exemption of personalty and

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.

City Intelligence.

[illegible] TO [illegible] MEETS—[illegible] day-[illegible] Democratic Ma[illegible] Decatur street, opposite the Kimball House on the 5th of September. Atkinson Academy opens its session on September 5, with Charles M. Steel Principal.

The Atlanta Male and Female High School opens on the 28th inst. See card.

Dr. Worm and son are prepared to give lessons in vocal and instrumental music.

J. H. Coker at Chattanooga has 40,000 bushels of Mud Creek coal at 18 cents per bushel.

The Piedmont House at Jonesboro is the eating house of the Macon and Western Railroad.

Echols & Wilson have the exclusive agency for the sale of the most ingenious invention of the age—the [illegible] Feed-cutter—or Telegraph [illegible] Echols & Wilson.

C. M. Foster, executor will sell some valuable real estate at executor's sale on the first Tuesday in October next.

Violet Dickson applies to Judge O. M. Nolan, of county of Henry county, for exemption of personalty and setting apart homestead.

J. W. Brawner [illegible] on the estate of Mary Ann Ellis, deceased, to C. M. Nolan, Ordinary of Henry county, for letters of dismission.

Buy your [illegible] fertilizers of Echols & Wilson.

The best, best and cheapest agricultural journal, The Rural Southerner. Address Echols & Wilson.

All varities fresh and genuine turnip seeds at Echols & Wilson.

Buy your red clover and timothy blue grass, alsike clover, etc., from Echols & Wilson.

Send to Echols & Wilson for their illustrated catalogue and price list.

A young lady wishes to obtain a position as a house-keeper or nurse. See card.

Frank Green, an auctioneer, has a large sale of fur niture to-day.

The whole or half interest in an established business is offered for sale.

W. C. Asher, administrator on the estate of Mrs. J. M. Parks, deceased, will sell some real estate at administrator's sale on the 1st Tuesday in October next.

Read carefully the card of the Plantation Publishing Company in another column.

BY WORK.—We learn that a few days ago [illegible] exceed $2,000 in Elberton for the Orphans' [illegible]

DELICIOUS.—Tom. Wells, the Melon King, returns thanks for the most delicious melon of the year.

STATE ROAD MATTERS.—We have good reason for believing that the examination of State Roads will be resumed in a few days.

REV. W. H. STRICKLAND.—The Stone Mountain Baptist Church on Saturday again called Rev. W. H Strickland as pastor.

TAX COLLECTOR'S BOND.—Judge Pittman, Ordinary, has fixed the bond of the Tax Collector, R. E. Hoyle, Esq., at $70,000.

THE CATHOLIC BAND.—This fine band is progressing rapidly, and will soon make its appearance. Success to it.

THE PLANTATION.—The day of publication of The Plantation has been changed from Saturday to Wednesday. It will be published to-morrow and every Wednesday in future.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Judge Erskine has a habeas corpus case set down for a hearing at ten o'clock to-day, that of William Hobbs and Martha Johnson, for miscegenation.

TIME SALE.—Mayson, of the Live Auction Mart, under DeGive's Opera House, will sell this morning, clocks of all kinds, bedding, furniture and other articles. Be in time if you would get good time prices.

OAKWOOD ACADEMY.—The first session of Oakwood Academy commences on the 15th of September under Mr. Charles M. Neal as Principal. It is a select school where boys and girls are trained under the best social and moral influences.

FUNERAL OF HON. D. N. PITTMAN.—The funeral of Hon. D. N. Pittman at Stone Mountain, on Sunday, was largely attended. The Sunday School turned out 120 strong and marched to the grave. As the body came up, the School sung: "Shall we gather at the River."

LEONARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN.—Colonel Edgerton is "at home," and ready to furnish coal at $6 50 per ton, by the car load. Colonel [illegible] has achieved a deserved popularity as a dealer, because he sells a good article at low figures [illegible] and "cool up."

JOSEPH FRY HEARD FROM.—We have received reliable intelligence of Mr Joseph Fry's whereabouts. He will return to the city in a short time. We deem this notice necessary, as Mr. Fry has communicated his intentions to us.

Z. B. HARGROVE,
E. P. HOWELL.

CLARKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Clarke County Agricultural Society has been called for the 5th of September at Watkinsville. We think the movement eminently a good one, and hope our friends in Clarke will turn out en masse on said occasion, and keep the ball rolling.

ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOL.—The fall term of this very flourishing school opened yesterday, with [illegible] prospects. This institution ranks among the best in the State. Parents should look to their interests, and send in before the seats are all filled. The school is on the corner of Luckie and Spring streets.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—On Monday the 28th, the 11th session of Miss C. Taylor's select School for young ladies will be resumed. Instruction is given in all the branches of a liberal education, and in the Latin and French languages. The number of pupils will be limited. This is an excellent school, and is highly recommended by such men as David Wills, D. D., Rev. W. T. Brantly, D. D., Rev. J. E. Brown, Dr. J. P. Logan, and others.

CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.—Messrs. Crane, Boylson & Co., large wholesale dry goods merchants of Charleston, South Carolina, will open a branch house in Peck's new building on Pryor street, opposite the Kimball House, on September 8th. They offer an attractive assortment of dry goods, strictly at wholesale. Their goods are bought for this section and embrace all the latest designs. We greet them as a bright [illegible] and hope the success of the [illegible] as brilliant in the future, as that of the house in Charleston has been in the past.

ATLANTA MALE AND FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—The fall session of this institution begins on Monday next, 28th inst. Professor W. M. Bray and W. A. Bass are principals of the male, and Mrs. M. E Robinson, and Mrs. W. M. Bray, principal of the female departments. This school is a popular one. Its principals are known by their talent and proficiency in imparting instruction to their pupils. All through the city can be found living testimonials to their ability. Need we say more.

PERSONAL.—Major Campbell Wallace, President of the Georgia Western Railroad, is in the city.

Rev. A. T Spaldi g, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., is expected to arrive here to-day.

Hon. Samuel Barnett will this morning on a lecturing tour through Catoosa, Walker, Dade, and Chattanooga county.

Gen. A. H. Colquitt is off to South Georgia on a short visit.

Our genial friend, ex-local John D. Loyd, we are pleased to see, has not left the city.

HENRY BANKS, JR., left for Boston, and will bring back the best stitched shoes ever brought to Atlanta.

FIRE.—At one o'clock this morning the bells rang out an alarm of fire. The steamers and hook and ladder responded to the call. Although there was some difficulty in getting water, and the wind was blowing, the engines succeeded in stopping it, and saved two dwellings. The fire originated in the kitchen attached to the residence of T. A. Chastain, on Broom street, near Whe l. The dwelling soon caught, and Mr. Chastain and family barely escaped, their furniture, wearing apparel, everything was destroyed. The new residence of W. J. Mallard next door, also fell a victim to the Fire King. Mr. M. saved some of his furniture in a damaged condition.

Mr. Chastain had his house insured for $1,800. Loss more than on building, $2,800. Furniture $2,500.

Mr. Mallard was insured for $700. Loss from $1,000 to $1,200.

Mr. Rosser, living on the other side of Chastain, was injured by injury done to furniture by removal.

The fire originated in Chastain's kitchen. There is [illegible] have been no fire in it last night, nor did any one sleep in it.

The Trial of John Alexander—Published Testimony Relating to Charge of Murder.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the preliminary examination of Jim a Alexander, charged with the murder of Romp Whitehead, a colored convict, was resumed before Justice R. A. Johnson. The old court room was soon filled with a dense throng of colored people—men, boys, women and little babies. The heat was intense, and it was with difficulty that witnesses could be heard, such was the noise kept up by them. Frequently they would exclaim, as a witness testified to something objectionable, "That's a lie," "which he made a lie," "I take that," and the like.

When the court took recess for dinner the immense crowd of colored people followed the prisoner to jail, making violent threats as they went along. At one time it was feared that a mob of the colored people would take the prisoner away from the guard, but the vigilance of the city police thwarted any such design, if it was contemplated.

After dinner, the court a sembled in the present court room, and a large crowd of colored people as [illegible] to the passage way because there was no room inside, and were quite noisy. Several colored persons sent a written request to Justice Johnson to order the colored women to leave the hall, but the Justice did not co so. Alderman Finch, one of the signers of the request, we learn, addressed the crowd, urging them to disperse and go to work.

The colored people were greatly excited, the women and boys examining the most virulently. Three strange whites have been seen talking with some of the colored people, and it is suspected that they are fomenting all the excitement for sinister purposes.

The bible upon which witnesses were sworn had the following lines on the fly leaf: "A still under which the Atlanta bar subscribed."

Henry Alexander was the first witness called for the defence. He is a rock quarrier in West End, and not related to defendant. He testified that on last Thursday the body of deceased was brought out to him by S. M. Johnson, about ten o'clock; Broomhead sent word to witness to take charge of the corpse and bury it.

Witness took charge of it, and carried it to the old burying ground and had commenced digging grave when Mr. Broomhead came out and stopped it, saying an inquest was to be held over it. Bushes were cut and placed over box to keep it cool, and Johnson pushed off for the city, with the body. The burying ground was on Thomas Alexander's land, and has been used by the colored people: about six or eight graves in it. It is situated about one quarter of a mile beyond the city limit. The body was brought in a box seven feet long—such a box as is commonly used.

Cross examined by State:

About two miles from jail to the burying ground. About one mile from jail to the cemetery; always accustomed to see chain gang prisoners buried in boxes like that deceased was buried in. Witness employed by Alexander & Broomhead, and married Thomas Alexander's daughter.

James M. Johnson sworn—Is a convict in the chain gang; was put in for adultery. Engaged in hauling sand, being a "driver" on Wednesday, had commenced unloading sand when witness heard deceased say, "I'm a man as you are. If you want to fight come on." Deceased picked up a scantling some three feet long, and said, "You d—d rebel son of a b—h, I'll kill you." Defendant clinched deceased and both fell on a lumber pile. Defendant hit deceased with his fist or hand two or three times; witness went up and took the stick from deceased. Broomhead came up and said, "Jimmy, don't hit him any more." Defendant got off of deceased. Deceased walked off pretty and fell over some window frames.

As deceased rose he had a pick in his hand and said to defendant, "D—n you, shoot if you want to." Defendant told witness and Sol. Price to take deceased in to the stockade. Deceased refused, to go and said he wouldn't stay in. Defendant did not strike deceased with anything save his fist. Deceased was not struck after he was tied. Defendant carried a pistol—never drew it nor attempted to use it.

Deceased fell over the window frames on his head and shoulders. Witness corroborates statement of Henry Alexander relative to carrying the body to the burying ground. He went in a slow walk there and back.

Cross examined by the State:

Deceased was the first one that died at the new jail. Deceased was not killed. Deceased did not strike defendant, because he had no time to do so, defendant having clinched him. Deceased was on his back trying to get up when witness took stick from him. Witness saw no blood on deceased when he was put in stockade.

Defendant let deceased get up. Deceased went in a fast walk through a gate. In attempting to get over some window frames, some 25 or 30 feet from the gate, he fell over them. Deceased was some 25 or 30 feet from defendant. Deceased did not strike anybody then—nobody close enough to him to strike. Deceased was tied on his hands in the stockade, feet tied close, hands wide apart, and rope loose round his neck.

Saw no sign of weakness of deceased when he was carried in stockade. A negro woman, claiming to be mother of deceased asked to ride on wagon; witness told her to ask Alexander. Defendant said she might follow the wagon. The woman followed for half a mile and turned back. She could have kept up with the wagon had she desired to do so. Witness is allowed to go without a guard. Has no more privileges since than before the difficulty.

L. C. King, sworn—Am a guard at the new jail. Witness was standing some fifteen feet distant, when deceased came out from firing and said to defendant that he was not able to fire any longer. Defendant then told him to bring wood. Deceased went to wood pile and stumbled. Defendant went up to him. Deceased staggered up to defendant's face with billet of wood on shoulder. Defendant caught him with left hand and struck him on the shoulder with his right hand several times. Deceased staggered back, got a scantling and grabbed defendant around the waist saying that he or d—d if he wasn't a man too, and something else witness couldn't hear. Defendant got deceased against fence, and both slipped over a pile of lumber. At this time witness moved in the direction of some hands under his charge; when witness saw them again Johnson was taking the stick from deceased. Deceased held the scantling, three feet long, at the end, while defendant had hold of him. Defendant did not strike deceased with a stick or billet of wood. If he had, witness would have seen it. The fire was not coming out of the eyes at kiln. It is not customary for it to come out unless the wind is blowing in the opposite direction.

Cross-examined by the State:

Deceased went staggering a little through the gate, and staggered over the window frames. Deceased seem to ride over on frames, but fell way beyond them, turning a summersault very nearly. Deceased waved the pick as if aiming to hit a negro woman four feet from him, who jumped from him and was running. Deceased was carried to stockade by the arms. Witness could hear as well, and see better, than parties outside. Heard no loud talking before this.

J. R. Whaley—Sworn by the State on Friday, but now introduced by defence. Witness was at work on the new jail on Wednesday laying brick. The wall he was working on is some ten or twelve feet high. Witness corroborates other witnesses about scuffle and did not see defendant at any time strike deceased with a stick or anything save his hand.

Cross examined by the State:

Deceased was the first one that died at the new jail. Deceased was not killed. Deceased did not strike defendant, because he had no time to do so, defendant having clinched him. Deceased was on his back trying to get up when witness took stick from him. Witness saw no blood on deceased when he was put in stockade.

Defendant let deceased get up. Deceased went in a fast walk through a gate. In attempting to get over some window frames, some 25 or 30 feet from the gate, he fell over them. Deceased was some 25 or 30 feet from defendant. Deceased did not strike anybody then—nobody close enough to him to strike. Deceased was tied on his hands in the stockade, feet tied close, hands wide apart, and rope loose round his neck.

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Cross examined by the State:

Deceased got up so quick witness couldn't tell whether the frames fell on him or not. It was a rolling fall; defendant never [illegible] feet from deceased when he fell.

William Clower—sworn by State on Friday, now introduced by defense.

Was at work laying brick on the same line of wall with Whaley. Witness heard loud talking and saw defendant catch deceased around the waist. D-ceased caught hold of railing. Defendant jerked him loose; both fell, defendant on top. Defendant struck deceased with his fist.

When deceased fell over frames and rose with something in his hand, he staggered and fell. He again rose with a stick in his hand and turning to defendant said, "Now, d—n you—I'll —— you" with the stick uplifted. Did not see defendant at any time with a stick in his hand, or strike deceased with one.

Cross examined by the State:

Witness don't know how far deceased fell over window frames—some three, four or five feet. Thinks he fell farther than the frames. Deceased struck round at Sol. Price when Sol caught hold of him to carry him into the stockade.

Leonard Bellingrath sworn—Witness rode up on horseback. Saw the deceased and defendant standing face to face. Deceased twisted defendant nearly down, but defendant regained himself, coming in the rear of deceased and striking him on a pile of lumber. Deceased grabbed a stick and raised it to his shoulder. Defendant struck deceased with his fist, who fell flat, defendant on top. Defendant struck deceased with a stick several times. After deceased got up he ran into the [illegible] and witness saw no more of it until deceased was being carried into the stockade. A white man and a negro were carrying deceased by each arm, his feet dragging on the ground. As they were carrying deceased he grabbed hold of a stick and his hand was cleaned. Witness did not see defendant strike deceased with a stick or have one in his hand.

John W. Alexander, sworn—witness is boss of the brick yard. Was superintending the burning of the kiln on Wednesday. Told the defendant that the [illegible] stringers. All hands went to fixing up. Deceased went to rustling with the rustling pole, but came back and said he could not stand the fire. Defendant told him to bring wood. Corroborates the statement of other witnesses about the difficulty at wood pile. Deceased rose up saying, "you G—d d—n rebel son of a b—h, I'm a man as you are." Defendant had no stick in his hand. The difficulty occurred between five and six o'clock Wednesday evening. Witness was there from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. No difficulty occurred prior to this. No one thrown in or fell in furnace.

The fire was coming out of three eyes of the kiln on one side and every one on the opposite side. Witness was one time in a shed having fell there at kiln. It was [illegible] fire. Had not seen fallen [illegible] fire. Had not seen fallen [illegible] of furnace and would have learned of.

Cross examined by the State:

Does know defendant could have hit deceased and witness not know it. Defendant struck deceased with a stick. Witness saw with hands all the time and if deceased had been struck with a stick could have known it.

Thomas Hughey stone cutter, sworn—Witness corroborates other witnesses in main points, especially that defendant had no stick and only struck the deceased with his fist. Witness was in rock shed on same side street as stockade. Could hear a low moan that distance, but heard no whipping or noise. Deceased was put in the stockade between five and six o'clock.

Cross-examined by the State:

Don't think any prisoner was whipped in the stockade that evening. Because unable to look at deceased, had stripped head to do it. Defendant was at liberty to keep down of from getting the stick. Deceased raised up that part of his body defendant was on, but not enough to strike.

C. Hanlon sworn—Corroborates statement generally of preceding witnesses.

William Sullivan sworn—Witness, one of the guard, corroborates statement generally preceding witnesses.

Defence here rested the case for the present.

The State in rebuttal:

Tom. Johnson (colored)—witness in chain gang about some spoons he didn't carry back. Defendant whipped deceased in stockade between five and six o'clock, Wednesday evening, gave forty or fifty lashes, then put him on the kiln. Witness was next to deceased. Deceased said he was sinking and couldn't work. Defendant told deceased to get wood. Deceased went to wood pile and fell. Defendant said if deceased didn't go on he'd kill him, and struck deceased with a stick on the side of the head, when he fell. Deceased started to get up, but could not, and rolled as staggered along. He couldn't get up straight enough to fall backwards. Deceased stumbled over a pick and fell. Deceased staggered over some window frames and fell. Did not get up but was carried to the stockade. Didn't have strength enough to walk. Defendant used a stick as large as a table leg and as big round as witness' arm.

Cross examined by defense:

Witness went to stockade at 12 o'clock to rest, and went to work between 5 and 6. Sol Price and Joe Wood were with witness. Defendant used a piece of round wood, and struck with only one hand. Deceased took up a pick before he fell over the frames. He and pick fell together. Didn't see deceased pick up any stick after this, nor see any woman run. Defendant whipped deceased with buggy trace; whipping him eight or ten minutes. Gave him forty or fifty licks. Deceased hollowed a little.

Joe Wood, (colored,) sworn—Witness in stockade when deceased brought in. Deceased gave between 40 and 50 licks, when he was asked if he was blind. Deceased replied yes, when he was given ten more. Deceased said he wasn't blind and was only playing off. Deceased was hit five more times. When deceased staggered at wood pile defendant hit him with a clod of dirt or brick bat. Defendant afterward picked up a piece of bark and hit deceased on the nose and mouth causing the blood to flow. Defendant told deceased to work. Deceased said he was blind and staggard up towards the office. Defendant struck deceased with a piece of scantling on the back part of the head. Deceased fell but rose and caught hold of the fence. Defendant jerked deceased loose and both fell. Defendant struck deceased with his fist on the back part of the head several times. When deceased staggered on the other side of the shelter defendant drew his pistol.

Cross-examined by defence:

Deceased was whipped between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. Deceased was hit with a brick soon after dinner. The bark was oak or hickory, one foot or a foot and half long. Deceased was hit with half a brick inside before dinner. All occurred before dinner. Johnson ran down with a stick in hand. Defendant struck deceased on the back of the head, when deceased had his back to him.

J. F. Edens sworn—Witness saw blood on nose and mouth of deceased as he was carried to stockade. Deceased was reeling and not in a condition to resist any one. Deceased fell twice without being knocked down. He was carried by the arms and legs. Saw the post mortem examination. Brain in contused condition throughout. There was a clot of blood on top.

Cross examined by defence—Witness read medicine two years and practiced a little—had been a minister of the gospel for five years—kept store for two years and eight months—store at corner of Fair and Frazier street.

Crawford Ham (col.) sworn—Dressed deceased. Found fingers and palm of hands blistered. Fingers so stiff couldn't get them apart. J. E. Peasant came to the house and ordered body taken out of coffin for inspection. Deceased bruised on hip and shoulder.

State announced closed.

Defence announced closed.

J. A. Hinton, Policeman, sworn.—Witness corroborated statement generally witness in for defense. Deceased when carried to stockade said he'd kill defendant; would get a pistol and kill him, and told defendant to shoot him; he'd die before he'd go into the stockade.

Defence announced closed.

The case was submitted without argument.

Justice Johnson reserved his decision until Wednesday morning nine o'clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Board met in the Council room at the City Hall, last night. The President of the Board, Major Crane, in the chair. After the Board was called to order, the Secretary, Mr. M. E. Cooper, read the minutes of the last meeting, which after slight correct on, was adopted.

The President appointed the committee on Arbitration, Internal Improvement, Transportation, Manufactures, Taxes and Finance, Insurance, Atlanta Industrial Association, Legislation, Real Estate and Market Reports.

The President of the Board, Major B. E. Crane, was selected by the board to represent them in the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore, which meets on the 25th of September, and Mr. E. P. Chamberlain was selected as alternate.

The Board of Directors were instructed to select some suitable Hall for the permanent use of the Board.

On motion of Col. A. J. McBride, a Committee on Statistics was appointed by the President.

It was resolved by the Board to subscribe to such Commercial journals, and others as were necessary for the use of the Board.

It was further resolved to have five hundred copies of the Constution and By-Laws published.

The thanks of the board were returned to the various city papers for their invariable kindness in calling attention to the organization, etc.

Mr. Ladd, on behalf of the line he represents, presented the President with the courtesies of the roads to Richmond. Other courtesies were extended the President ant by Hon. David Mayer.

The board then adjourned to meet next Friday night at eight o'clock.

THE SABBATH.—The services at Trinity, Rev. C. A. Evans, pastor, were most interesting. A revival is in progress that we trust will result in the conversion of many. Services are held nightly.

At the First Baptist Church, Rev. E. W. Warfer, pastor, there is much religious feeling manifested, and religious services will be held nightly, beginning at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock.

At the Central Presbyterian Church, at the close of the morning service, there was a meeting of the membership, and the salary of the pastor Rev. J. T. Leftwich, was increased six hundred dollars by a unanimous vot. This action will be an agreeable surprise to the Reverend gentleman, being done in his absence and entirely with at his knowledge. As he declined the pastorate of one of the first churches in the United States to remain with the Central, his people here are determined that his position shall be entirely free from pecuniary anxiety or trouble, as indeed should be the case with every minister of the gospel. They have acted well, for is fails to the lot of few men to achieve such a success and build up a church so rapidly as the Rev. Mr. Leftwich has done since his connection with the Central. At night the Rev. Mr Jones preached to a young egation very nearly filling the house, upon the subject of Lots "Lingering" to do his duty. It was an earnest, practical sermon, that seemed to impress deeply the many young persons present.

At Evans' Chapel services were conducted by Judge D. P. Hammond, who preached the morning sermon. There is also a revival in progress at this church. May the good work progress.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.—Judge Pittman, Ordinary, has instructed the Tax Collector to collect twenty per cent. upon the State Tax to pay bonds and coupons falling due the present year; ten per cent. for jury purposes; ten per cent. for jail purposes; ten per cent. for pauper purposes; five per cent for bridge purposes, and twenty per cent. for general county purposes, making in the aggregate seventy-five per cent. The State tax is 40 cents on the $100 and the county tax thirty cents on the $100, making a total of 70 cents on the $100.

CONSIGNEES PER WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, August 21, 1871.—Chas M Sale; Akers & Bro; H B Atkinson; R E Caldwell; Hoofing Mill; Pitts, Cook & Co; Jones & Sutton; M A Hudson; Anderson, P & Co; Wheeler & Bro; A G Ladd & Co; J H Ketner; Cosmos Manufacturing Co; W M & R J Grant; Stephens & Bro; Stephens & Flynn; J J Adcock; Cox & Bro; Bigham & K R F Maddox; T L Wells; Cates & Julian; T J Higgerson & Co; J M Brown & Co; Mrs Mary A Bass; Wm Powers & Son; Hemphill, J & Co; J J Bagwell, P & G T Dodd & Co.

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FORMER PRICES.—Eiseman & Bro., are offering immense bargains in Summer Clothing. Owing to the lateness of the season they have determined to reduce their stock, in order to make room and prepare for the fall trade. Their variety is almost endless, their styles unequaled, and gentlemen wishing desirable fashionable and elegant garments, should not fail to give them a call.

aug27——dtf

HOTEL ARRIVALS,

THE H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE, AUGUST 21, 1871,

10½ o'clock P. M.

Ormsbee & Co., Proprietors.

W G Dunbury, St Louis; A J Rhodes, N Y; [illegible], Ga; W H Parkhurst, Brooklyn; W Davis, Texas; Miss Lamson, O; C W Bennett, city; L O Thomas, N Y; Miss A Wilson, Texas; C W Bennett, city; S Penn, N Y; B E Crew; J W Bonn, Indiana; [illegible], Ga; P B Lawrence, N Y; T B Winslow, Texas; O F Ambrose, Macon; W K Myrick, Griffin; J Parker, Macon; C G Coms ock; Walk r, New Haven; A Smith; J S Ostler, Columbus; L Wurtz; W Johnston, S C; O Wood, Augusta; Miss Howard, Macon; A H Boone, N C; A C Bryan, N Y; A Battaglia, Tompkinsville; Miss C Wilcox, Ala; E H Hamilton, S C; J [illegible], Ga; S T Marshall, Augusta; J M Sparks, Enfaula; JC Hart, Ga; J H Kidd, Savannah; C H Rowe, Selma; P G Burns; W Cameron, Covington; Miss S Cameron; J W Hall, Roseville; [illegible], Ga; E P Bell & Bro, Ga; P L Gwin & Co; W A Pope & W, Ga; J G Redd, Dalton; Wm Ford, Louisville; Miss F [illegible]; [illegible], Ga; J H Alexander, Rome; J B Felker, Augusta; T E Bonnell, Columbus; J G Cook; T J Moon, Columbus; B G Swanson, Ga; R F Ellington, Jefferson; Locke, Mobile; J C Graves, Winchester; R Schley, Augusta; Bethell, Winnsboro; R Wrenn & Bro, Mobile; H Quigg, Covington; A F Pearce & Co, Ft Valley; J G Pratt, Lafayette; J Bell; Maj G Hillyer, city; F S Flick, Griffin; E J Gilbert, Valdosta; A J White, Macon; V Powers; W L Clark, Columbus; B H Robinson, W & A, Ga; E G Owen, Cuthbert.

Local and Business Notices.

GRAND Musical Soiree at Bender's Garden, Hunter street, Monday evening, eight o'clock. Germans, and friends of Music generally, are invited. Entrance free. P. A. WURM, A. WURM, P. WURM, A. F. WURM, C. WURM. aug22-d1t

Marriage in High Life.—Hanleiter's Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory has been conjoined to, and forms part of, the Plantation Publishing Company's establishment, which is located in the new Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta, corner of Peachtree, and presents a **Terrible Temptation** to all in want of anything in the way of PRINTING, BINDING OR RULING.

aug22-tf

SEVERAL thousand old Papers for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

aug20-d1f

PECK, DE SAULLES & Co., in order to make room for their Fall Stock, will sell all Summer Goods at New York Cost.

aug20-d3t

Now is your time to get as good bargains as ever were offered in Atlanta.

At Cost, at Peck, de Saulles & Co.'s, Colored Silks, Japanese Poplins, Grenadines, Japanese Cloths, Lenos, Poplins, Mozambiques, Muslins and Lawns. aug20-d3t

PECK, DE SAULLES & Co., will sell, at cost prices, their entire stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kids, Hosiery and Gloves.

aug20-d3t

PECK, DE SAULLES & Co., have a nice line of Parasols still left, which they will sell at Cost. aug20-d3t

THOSE wishing to buy Dry Goods this week will find it greatly to their advantage to give Peck, de Saulles & Co., a trial.

aug20-d3t

DRESS GOODS, Cassimeres, White Muslins, etc., at greatly reduced prices to close out Summer Stock. Call at once, as bargains will be given in them, at

aug20-d3t JOHN KEELY'S.

FRENCH Corsets 75 cents each, at

aug20-d3t JOHN KEELY'S.

A LARGE lot of the choicest Linen Collars and Cuffs ever offered for sale in Atlanta, just received at JOHN KEELY'S.

aug20-d3t

A CHOICE lot of Victoria Lawns and plain White Swiss, to be opened on Monday, 21st, at JOHN KEELY'S.

aug20-d3t

AN ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. To prevent chills and fever, take Simmons's Liver Regulator.

aug22-u&wlw

STOP THIEF! AND READ THIS NOTICE.—For Prof. Isaacsen has discovered the only certain death to rats, mice and roaches, in his great "Sure Pop." In the Eastern cities it is all the go, and we are glad our Western friends are now finding out how good an article it is. We know it will do all the inventor claims, that is it will cause the rats to leave their holes and die. Our candid advice is, try "Sure Pop," if you want to be rid of these pests. Prof. I. is now in Denmark—his home—as the "Rat Philosopher," he has made the rats and mice, their habits, characteristics, etc., a life-long study. Is it a wonder he has made the discovery of his "Sure Pop?" aug22-deod1w

WE are Agents for the Battle Creek Coal Mines, and are prepared to furnish Coal for grates or steam, by car load, delivered in Atlanta, at 23½ cents per bushel, or at 18 cents on cars at Chattanooga. This Coal is the best offered in our market, and this is the time to buy your Coal for winter.

july7—dtf ANDERSON, PATTON & CO. Chattanooga, Tenn.

ATTENTION HOUSE KEEPERS.—Prepare for winter, by laying in your supply of coal. Large lump that keeps well all the year, from J. S. WILLSON.

aug 6-sun tus thur 1m

J. S. WILLSON sells the Caryville coal. Large lump Bituminous, same as the Coal Creek, out of the same vein, in the same mountain, and only a short distance from the Coal Creek Mines; and as cheap as the cheapest. aug 6-sun thus thur 1m

PEEL'S RESTAURANT.—This popular resort is still open to the public. Everything nice can be had here. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. Confectioneries and fruits of all kind. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

apr27-d1y

ONE TRIAL SUFFICES to prove that Dooley's Chemical Yeast-Baking Powder is superior in every respect to any other ever manufactured. It is put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 pound cans, which contain that quantity of powder by actual net weight, while the majority of Baking Powders offered fall short from one-eight to one-half of what is represented. Ask your grocer for Dooley's, and you will not be satisfied with any other. Manufactured by Dooley & Brother, 69 New Street, New York.

aug15-1w

HELP FOR THE NERVOUS.—Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram: that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic element and stimulant are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances the debility energizes with a concert of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It leaves the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has no other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient is superior to any other medicine of the day. Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the fac simile of the signature of the firm; see that the bottle is all correct, and only purchase of reliable agents of the article you buy. T. H. Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in bags or barrels, but in bottles only.

aug13-deod3w&w1t

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE."

ON HAND, AT REDUCED PRICES,

20,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE ST. LOUIS LEAD.

10,000 POUNDS MEDIUM AND LOWER GRADES OF LEAD.

5,000 POUNDS OF THE HIGHEST AND PUREST COLORS FOR FANCY AND CONTRAST PAINTING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Linseed and Lubricating Oils.

Turpentine, Varishes, Etc., Ever Before Kept.

1,000 BOXES FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, OF ALL SIZES and QUALITIES.

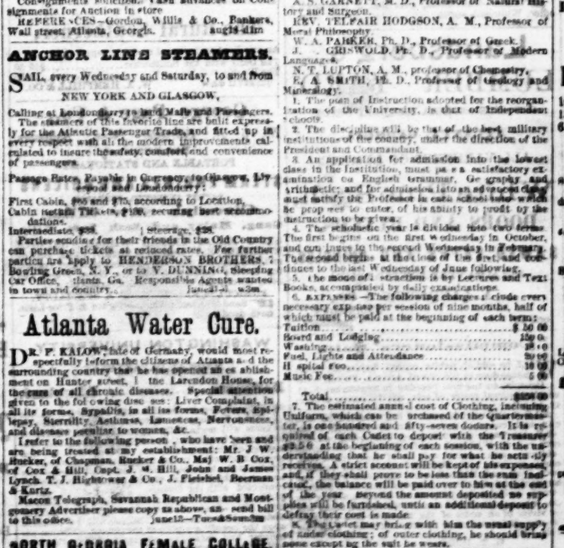
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

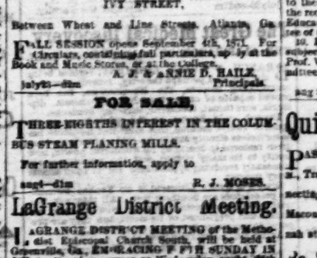
ALL OF WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, AND GUARANTEE TO BE AS SOLD.

"Soda Water"

Is now in great demand and dispensed with RICHER FLAVORS and more ICE than at any time in the past. "TRY IT."

aug22—jan30-dtf BREWER & BRO.





Hutchinson's Single and Double

CIDER MILLS,

The American Cider Mill

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS,

Lightning Peach Parers,

Also, a large arrival of

Fresh Turnip Seed,

—AT—

ECHOLS & WILSON'S

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

BROAD STREET, BY THE BRIDGE.

N. B.—Our Stock of every class of IMPLEMENTS is being daily added to. Every Implement for the Farm and Garden can be had at the LOWEST PRICES. july6—d6m

A. J. HARALSON,

COR. MARIETTA AND BROAD STREETS,

General Auction

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances on Consignments for Auction in store.

REFERENCES—Gordon, Wills & Co., Bankers, Wall street, Atlanta, Georgia. aug16-d1m

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

SAIL every Wednesday and Saturday, to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. The steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

Passage Rates, Payable in Currency, to Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to Location.
Cabin return Tickets, $120, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to V. DUNNING, Sleeping Car Office, Atlanta, Ga. Responsible Agents wanted in town and country. [illegible]-d6m

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW, late of Germany, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and the surrounding country that he has opened an establishment on Hunter street, in the Larendon House, for the cure of all chronic diseases. Special attention given to the following diseases: Liver Complaint, in all its forms, Syphilis, in all its forms, Fevers, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthmas, Lameness, Nervousness, and diseases peculiar to women, &c.

I refer to the following persons, who have been and are being treated at my establishment: Mr. J. W. Hooker, of Chapman, Hooker & Co., Maj. W. B. Cox, of Cox & Hill, Cashier of the Georgia Railroad, T. J. Hightower & Co., J. Fiethel, Beerman & Kontz.

Macon Telegraph, Savannah Republican and Montgomery Advertiser please copy as above, and send bill to this office. june15—Tuesdaw3m3m

NORTH GEORGIA FEMALE COLLEGE,

IVY STREET,

Between

The Daily Constitution

A WOMAN'S OPINION.

Before we were married it was "Emily, dear,"
"Do let me do that," and "Let me go there;
"Let me just for you, dr for you—
Let me live for y u die f r you!"
And I was so foolish to think it was true.

And now we're married, it is 'Come, mrs Spratt,
Y u must cook for me, bake for me,
Mend for me, m ke for me!
And I am so foolish as to sit and to do.

Before we were married, I never knew strife,
But I'm never with out it now I am a wife;
So, maidens, I bid you beware;
Let me tell to you—pray to you—
Talk to you—say to you—
Men are deceitful an' wedlock's a snare!

A MAN'S OPINION.

Before we were married, it was "William dear,"
"Do let me *have* the," and "Let me go there,"
"Let me toil for you, fly for you—
Let me live for you—die for you!"
And I was so foolish to think it was true.

And now we're married, it's "Mr. Spratt,
Just dry up your foolishness, I'll have none of that,
You'll like my cooking, my baking for me,
Mending for me, m King for me!"
And I'm so foolish as to go and to do.

Before we were married, I never knew strife,
But I'm never without now nor expect to in life;
So, young man, I bid you beware;
Let me tell to you—pray to you—
Women are deceitful and wedlock's a snare.

☞ One of the most graceful stanzas ever addressed to a woman, was that of an English nobleman, Lord Herbert, to an Italian nun:

"Die when you will, you need not wear,
At Heaven's Court, a form more fair
Than Beauty at your birth has given;
Keep but the lips, the eyes we see,
The voice we hear, and you will be
An Angel ready-made for Heaven!"

[*Exchange.*

Foreign Items.

General Garibaldi is severely ill.

Cats are taxed five francs each in France.

A ministerial crisis is imminent at Munich.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived at Brussells.

Montreal reports a slight shock of earthquake on Monday.

M. Lanfrey, the author, has refused the post of French Minister to Switzerland.

There were sixty-three cases of cholera in Konisberg, Prussia, on the 4th instant.

Lord Courtenay, in England, has been declared a bankrupt, with debts exceeding $4,115,000.

The Liberal journals in Rome express a readiness for Italy to accept an alliance with France.

Twelve thousand persons were present on the 16th at Dundalk, Ireland, at the meeting in favor of home rule.

At a census recently taken in Vienna, that city numbered 10 250 houses, and a population of 607,514 inhabitants.

The ex-Queen of Spain, and some other European heads, are negotiating with parties in New York for eligible country residences in that neighborhood.

Timothy Trimm, the once famous editor of the Paris Petit Journal, recently died in the French capital. He had the reputation of being better acquainted with all kinds of gossip than any man in France.

Miscellany and Gossip.

Utica proposes to have a boulevard around the city of eight miles.

All the hotels at Saratoga are filling up The Grand Union Hotel has 1,200 guests.

Why is it that Mount Vesuvius never sleeps? Because it is always yawning

Why is the tolling of a bell like the praying of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

A citizen of Louisville, chewing on a large purple egg plant, remarked: "They don't raise as fancy melons now as they did before the war."

Robert Kensey, of Pittsburgh complained that his wife broke a bottle of sar-aparilla over his head the other night. He thinks her blood is bad, not h s

☞ The Lexington Press says of McKean Buchanan's departure from that city: "Buchanan is gone. He departed in anger, breathing out fierce anathemas against Lexington and its inhabitants. He raved at the people in unmeasured terms, and hoped that an earthquake might swallow up the city and every man that did not attend his performance at the theater the night before. We can easily account for the poor gentleman's feeling. He is completely absorbed in his profession, and in his old age clings to it supporting it, now that it cannot support him. He swore at his actors because they blundered in putting the badge upon the conveyance that was to take them off. He said they were a pack of fools, which showed that the people were not much mistaken in their estimate of these worthies. But Buchanan is gone, and we tremble for the fate of Lexington."

A SECRET.—William Wirt's letter to his daughter on the "small sweet courtesies of life," contains a passage from which a great deal of happiness might be learned: "I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield 'who cared for nobody—no not he, because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world would serve you so if you gave them the cause. Let every one see that you do care for them by showing them what Sterne so happily called the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tense, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every employment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting and standing."

'WE."—The editorial "we" is of royal descent, having been first employed in this manner by kings. King John, of England, began it in the year of our Lord 1199. Before that time, sovereigns used the first person, singular, in all their edicts.—*Cokes's Institutes.* The German Emperors and French Kings began to employ the plural "we" about the year 1200.—*Herault.* It is now in use by all monarchs in the civilized world. It was formerly used in public journals by all contributors, as an indication that the journal or paper was filled with productions from a *plurality* of pens. In the literary world it is now reserved the exclusive use of editors and assistants, as becoming their royal style and prerogative.

☞ A stranger went to church at Middletown, Connecticut, on a Sunday recently and sat down in a pew, when, just as he was getting interested in the sermon, a rough looking, pious church member came in and took him by the collar, and threw him into the vestibule. He thought he would stay there and hear the rest of the sermon, when the sexton kicked him off the steps. He went to the side of the church to listen to the sermon through the window, when one of the members said "Amen" to something the minister said, and then spit tobacco juice on of the window into the listener's eyes. He says a man can't enjoy much religion at Middletown.—*Virginian.*

☞ The newest thing in the way of medical advice is to wear goggles for the purpose of preventing sunstroke—the theory of some of the orizing savan being that these attacks are due to the action of light upon the brain exerted through the eye, and not as generally believed, to an elevation of the temperature. Possibly so. But let us look at the case from both sides. We idn't a healthy, full-rigged, sensible man rather be sunstruck than wear goggles?—*Petersburg Index.*

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—Friend Avery the versatile editor of this live paper, is now on a tour North, and is writing very interesting letters from points of interest. THE CONSTITUTION has nicely earned the enviable position it now holds in Southern journalism. People of this section who want a good Democratic paper from the Georgia capital will find THE CONSTITUTION the very paper they want.—*Cuthbert Appeal.*

From the Huntsville Democrat.

A BAD CROP PROSPECT IN NORTH ALABAMA.—From almost every direction in this and surrounding counties we hear complaints of prolonged dry weather and consequent injury to crops. There are serious fears of short crops of both cotton and corn.

☞ "Let us do full justice to Gen. Butler," says the Albany Evening Journal. *You* may do him full justice if you choose. For our part, we never mix ourselves up with the hanging of anybody.—*Courier-Journal.*

☞ "Them soldiers must be an awful dishonest set," said an old lady; "for not a night seems to pass that some sentinel is not relieved of his watch!"

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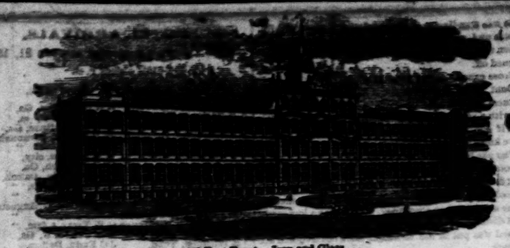

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SUMNER, Pa., Feb. 27, 1871.

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